The National Future Farmer

Owned and Published by the Future Farmers of America

June-July-1958

Your pto-machines outdo most engine-drive rigs with TA and IH Independent pto!

Tall, heavy crops needn't stall your pto-machines any more! When trouble threatens, just pull the Torque Amplifier lever on a new Farmall® or International® tractor. Instantly, your lower-cost pto-machine works as if it had a powerful engine.

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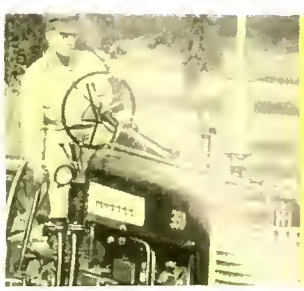
IH tractors deliver more power to pto machines than most extra engines. Now, with TA and IPTO, you get engine-drive performance at a big savings.



you're a BIGGER man on a new IH tractor

You just pull the independent pto lever to safely make a short, non-stop turn with this Farmall 350 tractor and pto-driven machine. This is just one of many ways that IH advancements—like Torque Amplifier, Hydra-Touch hydraulics, and Tractian-Control Fast-Hitch—can help you do up to 20 per cent more work in a day! Ask your IH dealer to demonstrate these great IH tractor advantages on your farm. See how they can make you a BIGGER man than ever before! Call, today, for a date!

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Alderman crops are so exceptional, in fact, that the great majority are contracted for well ahead of harvest time. Alderman Farms also enjoys a solid reputation for raising prime Hereford cattle. Alderman Farm methods of planting and animal husbandry are often acclaimed as models of far western agriculture at its best.

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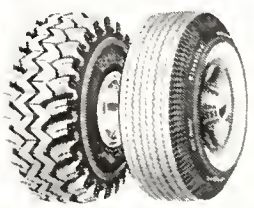
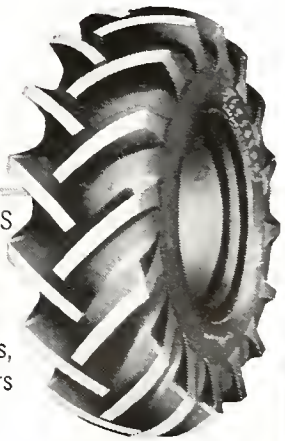


for tractors, trucks, and passenger cars



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The National
Future Farmer
Owned and Published by the Future Farmers of America

JUNE-JULY, 1958 • Vol. 6, No. 5

EDITORIAL CONTENTS

About the FFA

Boy Scouts and FFA 16
Star Farmer Cole 19
The McMullans Like it Down on the Farm 20
How to Succeed at Farming... 22
FFA Goes Overseas 24
They Whipped the Marketing Problem 28
Agriculture or Athletics 48

Features

Cartoon Contest Winners 14
How to Look at Sheep 23
New Harvesting Machinery ... 26
How to Take That Picture 30
Do You Know Your Poisonous Snakes 42
Those Terrible Termites 44
Chickens Wearing Specs? 49

Sports and Fiction

Sportrait 35
The Fourth Trait 36
Fishing Contest 43
What Baseball Scouts Look For 46

Departments

Your Editors Say 6
Reader Roundup 8
Looking Ahead 12
The First One Doesn't Have a Chance 50

ADVERTISERS INDEX

Apparel, Hobbies

Future Farmers Supply Service 16
Levi Strauss & Co. 32

Feeds, Seeds, Fertilizers Chemicals

Ralston Purina 9
Grasselli Chemicals Dept.-Du-Pont 18
Nitrogen Division-Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. 29
Albers Milling Co. 34
Oyster Shell Products Corp. .. 49

General

Butler 8
McCulloch 12
Sheffield Division-Armco Corp.. 31
National Rainbird Sales & Engineering Corp. 35
Dept. of the Army 39
United States Steel Corp.-Agri. Extension 41
Greenwich Book Publishers ... 49

Tractors, Equipment

International Harvester Tractor 2
New Holland 5
Oliver Corp. 33
J. I. Case 37
Continental Motors Corp. 45
Deere & Co. 51
Allis Chalmers 52

Transportation, Travel

Firestone Tire and Rubber Co.. 3
Cushman Motor Works, Inc... 6
The Texas Co. 6, 13
AC Spark Plug Div.-General Motors 7
Triumph Corp. 10
Chevrolet Div.-General Motors 11
Association of American Railroads 14
Dodge Truck Division-Chrysler Corp. 15
International Harvester Truck. 17
King Edward Hotel 45
Hotel Claridge 48
Hamilton Hotel 48

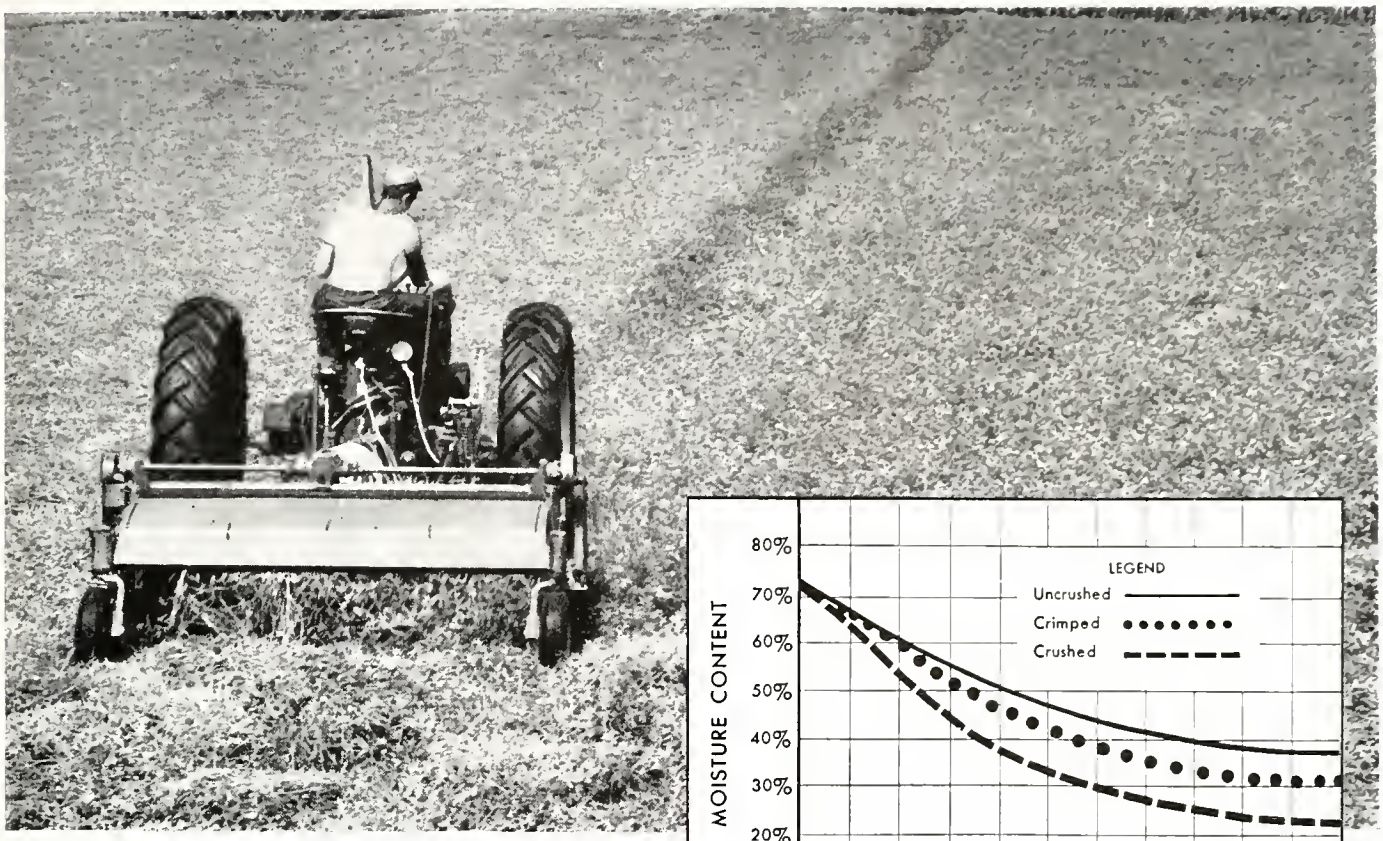
OUR COVER—Photo by Bob E. Taylor

In vocational agriculture training both the classroom and the field are used to equal advantage. Here, a group of Arizona Future Farmers are following up classroom studies with a visit to the field.

THE NATIONAL FUTURE FARMER is published bimonthly by the Future Farmers of America, Inc., at 810 Rhode Island Avenue, N. E., Washington, D. C. Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Washington, D. C. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 34.40(e).

Single subscription is 50c per year in U. S. and possessions. Foreign subscriptions $1.00 per year. Single copies, 10c in U. S.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Send both old and new addresses to Editorial Offices, THE NATIONAL FUTURE FARMER, Box 29, Alexandria, Virginia.



Comparison of drying rate of unconditioned, crimped and smooth-roller crushed hay as made at an eastern university. Crushing brought moisture level down to permit baling within 7½ hours—on same day hay was cut!

Here's why crushing conditions hay best

University studies show smooth-roller crushing steps up hay's drying speed faster than crimping. Gentler action preserves leaves and blooms to make richer hay.

One of the greatest advances in the farmer's battle to beat the weather at haying time has been the development of the technique of hay conditioning.

Conditioning speeds drying of the stems—which in unconditioned hay dry only half as fast as the leaves. By bruising or abrading the fibrous, wax-coated skin of the stems, conditioning lets the trapped moisture escape. As a result, stems dry faster . . . baling can be started sooner—*before* leaves become wilted and are easily stripped and lost.

Although either of the two most commonly used methods of conditioning will speed drying, recent studies have shown a considerable difference in their effectiveness.

Crimping

Stems are "crimped" at intervals: moisture escapes only at those points along the stems where the skin has been split. Crimping, thus, conditions the hay only partially.

Smooth-roller crushing

Hay passes between two large smooth rollers which subject stems to an even pressure from butt to bloom—even when stems go through sideways. Moisture escapes through ruptured skin along *entire length* of the stem—making for faster drying.

Crushing "tenderizes" stems

Another advantage of crushing is that it makes stems softer and more pliable. Crushed hay is thus more tender as well as leafier . . . more palatable to livestock.

The New Holland "440" Mower-Crusher has extra-large smooth rollers; both driven. It conditions hay completely for fastest field curing . . . preserves nutrient-rich leaves and blooms. New Holland Machine Company Division of Sperry Rand Corporation, New Holland, Pa.

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"First in Grassland Farming"

Show this new Texaco

COLOR FILM

to your farm group!

THIS fascinating new color film is now available without cost, for farm group meetings.

"The Story of the Breeds" describes the advantages of 28 livestock breeds—beef and dairy cattle, sheep, hogs—and conditions under which each thrives.

Filmed in beautiful color, "The Story of the Breeds" runs for 26 minutes and is 16 mm.

The film is being loaned on a first-come, first-served basis. Write *today to The Texas Company, Sales Promotion Div., 135 E. 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.*

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Your Editors Say . . .

Now that school is out, what are you going to do with the "free months" ahead? No doubt many of you will plunge right into farming activities at home. For others, it's not that simple. Part-time farming or no farm at all has cut down on the opportunity for an adequate farming program.

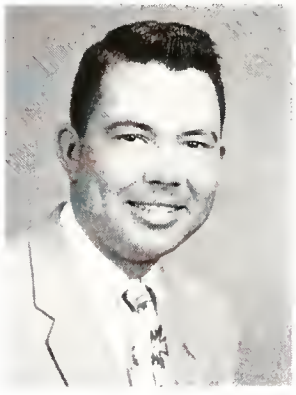
Have you thought about working on a good farm for farming experience? The only place where experience in farming can be acquired is on the farm. This subject was tossed around by a panel at the North Atlantic Regional Conference of workers in agricultural education. The panel was composed of former FFA members, vo-ag teachers, and farmers. Here are some of the ideas they brought out:

The farm selected should be a good one that provides the opportunity to learn a variety of jobs. You can learn more from a bigger operation since a small supervised farming program doesn't offer adequate experiences for learning. You "learn by doing" when you work on a good farm. When you work for wages, you have more ready cash coming in than you would from a *small* productive enterprise. This offers a real opportunity for savings, or investing to enlarge your own farming enterprises. One FFA member saved his earnings and later made a sizeable down payment on his own farm.

It should be remembered, however, that for those who live on a good farm, the best place to secure farm experience is usually at home through the development of an ownership or partnership type of farming program.

Welcome to Joe Dan Boyd, our new Associate Editor. He joined *The National FUTURE FARMER* staff April 1, coming to us from Winnsboro, Texas.

Joe Dan is no stranger either to farm news or FFA work. He was a member of the *Fort Worth Star-Telegram's* agricultural staff before entering the U. S. Army at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, where he completed the artillery officer's basic course. His employment record also includes *Farm and Ranch* magazine and the Texas Agricultural Information Office.



Joe Dan Boyd

During 1952-53, Joe Dan was State President of the Texas FFA Association and served on the State's March of Dimes Advisory Council. He entered Texas A&M College following that tenure on a four-year Opportunity Award scholarship. While majoring in agricultural journalism, Boyd was President of the Collegiate Young Farmers; Managing Editor of the school's agricultural magazine; Hometown Club President; writer for the college newspaper and was listed as a "Distinguished Student." Other organizations included *Alpha Zeta*, national agricultural honor fraternity, and *Sigma Delta Chi*, professional journalism fraternity.

At A&M, Boyd also served three years as Editor of the *Texas Young Farmer News* and during his senior year was selected for listing in *Who's Who at American Colleges and Universities* yearbook. He was 1955 winner of the Clayton Foundation's Agricultural Journalism Award.

Joe Dan is 24 years old, and holds a State Farmer Degree, American Farmer Degree, and a Distinguished Service Award from the Texas Young Farmers. His wife, Barbara, also hails from Winnsboro, Texas, where both attended high school.

Speaking before a group of agricultural education people at a dinner in New York City recently, Hugo Reimer, Chairman of the FFA Foundation Sponsoring Committee, made this comment about farmers: "Many farmers approach farming as a way of life and not as a business. But farmers can operate their farms as a business without losing their way of life."

It's worth thinking about.

Wilson Carnes

Editor

Off to a Good Start!

1958 OLDSMOBILE NINETY-EIGHT HOLIDAY COUPÉ ILLUSTRATED

. . . because a new set of ACs can save three times their cost in gasoline!

Budget-conscious couples like to get the most for their money in their trip through life! And they're *off to a good start* with AC Spark Plugs in their car.

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No matter how your market conditions and farming practices change, the Butler building you erect for one type of farming will still be perfectly suited to your operation. For here is the *one* structure that serves so well for grain storage, for machinery storage and repair, as a livestock shelter and loafing barn, as a storage structure for feed, seed, hay.

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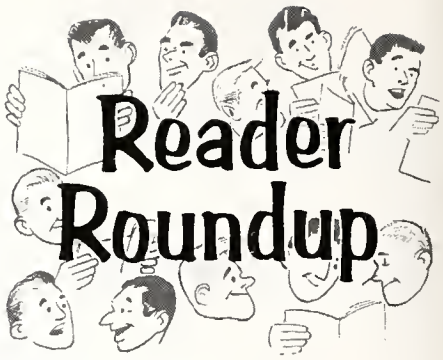


Elmhurst, Illinois

My husband and I had a very pleasant and enlightening experience yesterday, for which we are duly grateful.

We had a flat tire near the Burlington Road, northwest of St. Charles, Illinois, and along came one of your members, Tex Krabbe, and cheerfully changed the tire for us, absolutely refusing any compensation. We would like to say thank you to an organization of this type of youth—renewing our faith in young America.

Please accept the enclosed as a token of our appreciation.

Mrs. Clayton C. Myers

This letter was received by Mr. William G. Marshall, Advisor of the St. Charles Chapter. It is a fine example of the respect that can be gained while wearing an FFA jacket. The enclosure was a check made out to the Chapter. —Ed.

Montgomery, Alabama

Thank you for sending us a report on the Official FFA Calendar sales in Alabama during this past year, along with a check representing five percent of the total sales.

We appreciate this very much and hope to have a much larger program than this in Alabama. You may count on us to help promote the program in any way we can.

T. L. Faulkner
State Supervisor

Indianola, Iowa

I'm in my first year in high school and am a member of the Indianola Future Farmers of America.

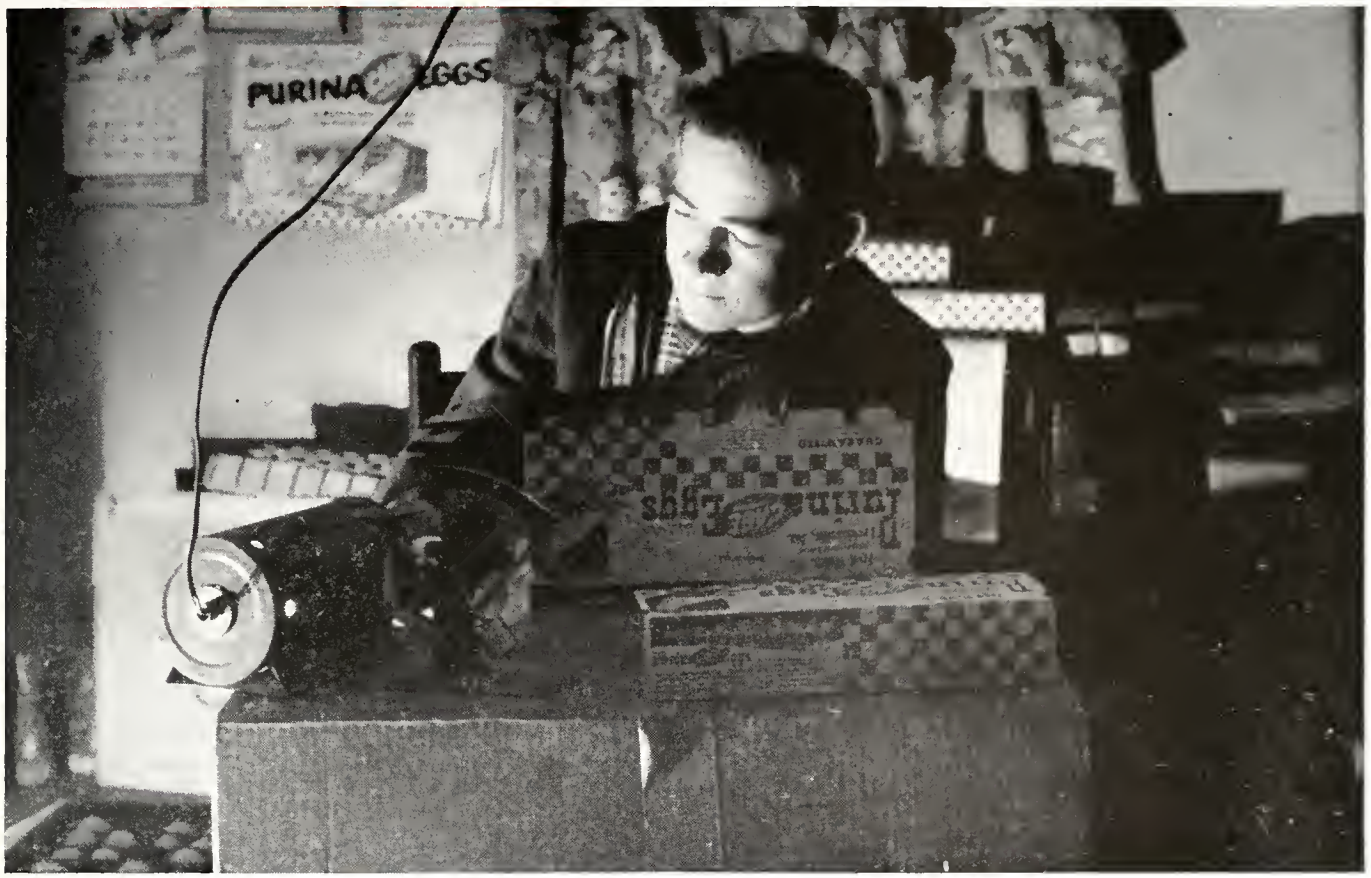
I enjoy *The National FUTURE FARMER* very much, mainly the stories in it. Living on a 260-acre farm and liking to hunt, I especially enjoyed the story "High House" in the April-May issue.

I only wish you would have more stories about 'coon hunting. My father also enjoyed the story and also enjoys *The National FUTURE FARMER.*

Larry Foust

We are always glad to know what articles you particularly like. It helps us to give you what you want to read. —Ed.

PURINA VISITS ANOTHER FARMER OF TOMORROW



Purina Feeder Welch candles, grades and packs quality eggs in Checkerboard cartons.

High school student builds profitable egg business

It seems out of place to call Fred Welch, Jr., a "Farmer of Tomorrow" because he is a successful poultryman *today*.

This 17-year-old senior in Scottsboro, Alabama, High School, started in the poultry business three and a half years ago at the family farm on Larkinsville Road. From a flock of 50 White Leghorns, he has expanded to a house of a thousand caged hens by "plowing back" some of his profits.

With good birds, good feeding and good management, Student Welch now has a flock that averages 70% production the year around, producing a dozen eggs with an average of four pounds of feed. He candles, grades and cartons the eggs, selling them at the farm or to a chain store in Huntsville. Because the eggs are of top quality the store pays him an average of a dime a dozen above the at-the-farm price.

Next fall will find Fred Welch at an agricultural college studying poultry husbandry. When college days are over, he will return to the Jackson County farm and continue his successful poultry business.

Purina congratulates Fred Welch, Jr., farmer of today and tomorrow.

* * *

"I have received much valuable help and advice from Farm Service, Inc., our Purina Dealer in Scottsboro," says Fred Welch. Whether you measure your results by profit or project progress, you will find your nearby Purina Dealer ready to help you with livestock and poultry feeding and management. Purina will help you produce meat, milk or eggs—at low cost.

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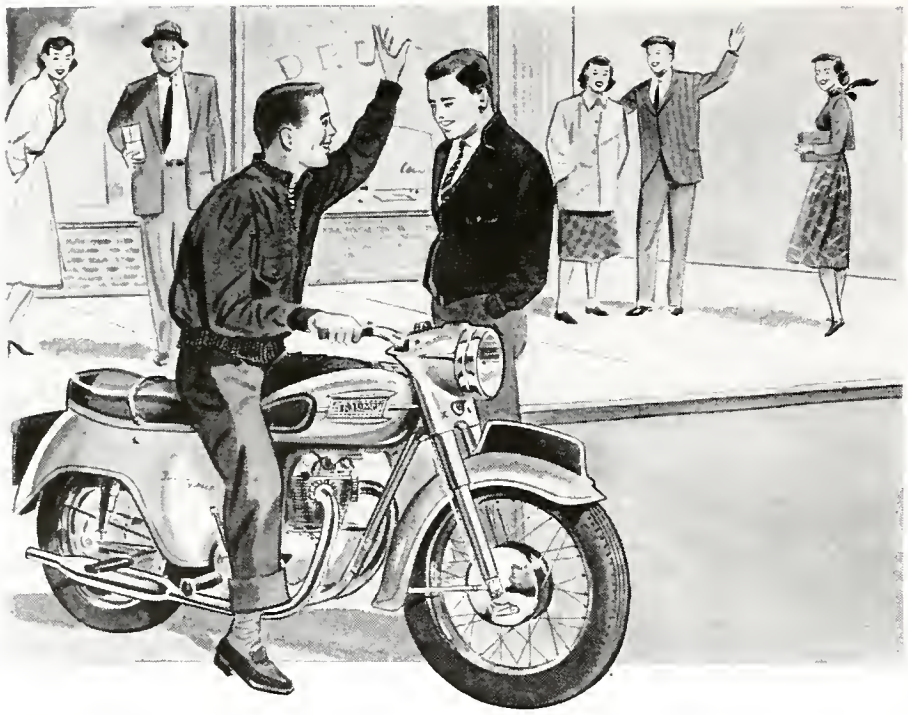

HE'S THE CENTER OF ATTRACTION . . .

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Triumph isn't an ordinary motorcycle. It takes you out of the bicycle class into the fun-world of motorcycles. And Triumph is economical, too. Costs you only pennies per week to operate. Models average from 75 to over 100 m.p.g.

Which model is best for you? Like buying a rifle or a fly rod . . . not just any one will do. Get in touch with your nearest Triumph dealer. He'll help you choose the model best suited to your taste and needs.

On the farm . . . the Triumph fits into your picture in a big way. Performs over *rough* terrain — can be used for patroling fences and a host of other farm chores. Very quiet at low speeds — can even be used to herd cattle.

For earning money . . . running errands in town or around your neighborhood will enable you to *earn* while you ride. You'll be surprised how fast you can get around. How much ground you can cover in no time at all.

Just for fun . . . there's a time when even the most practical of them all — the Triumph — can be worth its weight in fun. You'll be the *hit* of the crowd when you own a Triumph.

Most of all, motorcycling helps you develop responsibility, safe driving habits and road courtesy.

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Reader Roundup

Doylestown, Pennsylvania

Our chapter members enjoy reading *The National FUTURE FARMER* very much. As a greenhand of the Central Bucks Chapter, I appreciate the idea that it inaugurated several years ago. Each year when new members are initiated into the Chapter as greenhands, they receive an FFA Manual, a one-year subscription to the state FFA publication, and a five-year subscription to *The National FUTURE FARMER*.

Daniel Eglof

Bullsgap, Tennessee

I subscribed to *The National FUTURE FARMER* last year and liked it so much that I have renewed it for another year. It's a fine magazine and I enjoy reading the articles very much. The stories about the achievements of our fellow FFA members are very interesting as well as encouraging to me.

The only thing I don't like about the magazine is that it isn't in my mail box more often.

Best wishes to the editors of a fine magazine.

Franklin Maddox

Lancaster, Ohio

Enclosed is $1.00 for a two-year subscription to *The National FUTURE FARMER*.

Although I am 70 years old and retired from my job as Business Manager and Purchasing Agent for Lancaster City Public Schools, I get quite a kick out of what the FFA boys are doing and the fine records they are making in all lines of farming. More power to them!

I'm an honorary member of two FFA Chapters—Bremen and Lancaster —and am proud to have this honor. I was born 40 years too soon!

C. E. Burnworth

In Memoriam

Army Captain Harold Hannah Gum, former National FFA President, died of a heart attack in March. He was serving with the National Security Agency at Fort George Meade, Maryland, at the time of his death.

Captain Gum also served as president of the West Virginia FFA Association in 1940-41 before entering West Virginia University. He was 34 years old.

Future Farmers everywhere mourn the passing of Captain Gum and extend sympathy to all members of his family.

The Bel Air Sport Coupe with Body by Fisher. Every window of every Chevrolet is Safety Plate Glass.

YOUR PRIDE WILL PERK UP *whenever you're seen in your* **'58 CHEVROLET.** *One look at those low, wind-whisked lines and you know you're bound to be noticed. And you'll find still more to be proud of in the quick, sure way Chevy responds to your touch.*

Sure as it's a Chevy, you're going to be looked at when you drive this good-looker. Don't be surprised if you even hear a soft whistle of approval now and then. There's just something about Chevy's low, straining-at-the-bit beauty that makes people sit up and take notice.

The way this Chevrolet *moves* is something to be admired, too. Its quick-sprinting power, for example, and the reassuring way it keeps its poise, even on sudden dips and curves.

Another big reason you'll be prouder of a Chevy is that it's the only honest-to-goodness *new* car in the low-price field. There's a new X-built Safety-Girder frame . . . new Turbo-Thrust V8* . . . new longer, lower Body by Fisher . . . a choice of new standard Full Coil suspension or a real air ride.* Cars just don't come any newer—or nicer—than this one.

Stop by your Chevrolet dealer's real soon. What he's selling is high on pride but low on price. . . . Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Detroit 2, Michigan. **Optional at extra cost.*

CHEVROLET

Tree Talk

by

Will Rusch

Thought you folks might be interested in some treeplanting facts I ran across the other day. Did you know, for instance, that the first record of reforesting fire-scarred acres for commercial purposes was in Germany more than 600 years ago? It's true!

Our own government first started experimenting with the planting of live oaks in 1827. Since then, tree planting has become big profitable business, especially with the shift in emphasis from planting on public to private lands. Authorities report that one billion trees were planted in the U.S. last year! 86% of this was done on private lands.

What does that mean? It means a big hungry market for pulpwood and saw logs. And that kind of market means plenty of profits in tree farming. Something to think about, isn't it?

* * *

Something else to think about is how to protect your Tree Farm from insects and diseases. Best way of all is to keep your stand in a thrifty growing condition by constant careful thinning.

Bark beetles, for instance, will quickly go to work on any injured wood. Best defense against these rascals is to cart the salvageable materials to a mill, burn the unsalvageable material, and spray the stand with benzene hexachloride solution.

Another common insect pest is the Nantucket pine tip moth, which specializes in loblolly and shortleaf pine. Protect seedlings from this pest by dipping them in 1% white oil emulsion. During moth emergence, spray infected trees with 1% DDT.

Then there's oak wilt, particularly damaging to red, black and white oak. You can spot this one by the curling and loss of color of older leaves in the crown and a gradual shedding of the leaves. Left alone, the trees will be dead in a year or two. To control and check the infection, cut root connections between the diseased and healthy trees.

Vines are serious pests in some sections because they cut off light and use up the moisture. To get rid of them, paint the vines close to the base with 2, 4, 5-T.

* * *

Last few months I've been doing so much talking about the low-priced Mac 35, I haven't had a chance to tell you much about the other McCulloch chain saws. Take the D-44, for example. It's exceptionally light, has a great reputation for durability and low-cost operation, and cuts with a self-feeding action that takes most of the effort out of making a cut. It's a real production tool, ideal for pulpwood, sawtimber, ties, and other tree-farming jobs. Try a D-44 or its high-powered brother, the Super 44, next time you are near your McCulloch dealer. If you don't know the address of your nearest McCulloch dealer, just write me, Will Rusch, at

McCULLOCH

Tree Topics Bureau, 6101 W. Century Blvd., Los Angeles 45, California.

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Looking Ahead

1958—A GOOD YEAR FOR FARMING

If plenty of moisture, relatively good prices, and optimistic farmers have an effect on farm income, 1958 should be a good year to be farming. Though there are exceptions in some areas, rainfall has been more nearly normal throughout the U. S. this spring. Prices of most farm products are expected to average higher than those received in 1957. Last but not least, the farmer himself is encouragd over farm conditions in general. All of these facts add up to an estimated 5 to 10 percent higher net income for farmers compared to last year.

WANTED—MORE LUMBER

The U. S. will need almost double the amount of lumber it now uses over the next forty years according to the U. S. Forest Service. Farmers with small woodlots should take notice of this situation. The Forest Service points out that "Improving millions of small forests is America's most important forestry job." Small woodlots, particularly in the South, can provide a guaranteed supply of lumber if properly managed by the individual farmer.

TRANQUILIZERS NOW READY FOR USE ON PLANTS

Something new in the plant kingdom is the introduction of tranquilizers to aid in lengthening plant life and increasng producton. Makers of this new chemical for plants claim it causes them to be less susceptible to shock created by extremely hot spells, sudden cold snaps, and too little or too much rainfall. They also say that tranquilizers help plants and trees to retain blossoms in the face of adverse weather, and stimulates other plants to grow more than the usual number of blossoms—which should mean more fruit.

ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION FOR SWINE

Improvements in hog production may soon be available through the use of artificial insemination says H. L. Self, swine researcher at the University of Wisconsin. If certain problems can be overcome, artificial insemination could provide hog farmers with the services of top-quality boars which they probably could not afford to own. Costly diseases spread at breeding time could be greatly reduced. More accurate records would be available which could mean better preparation at farrowing time. All of these advantages, plus more uniformity in breed characteristics, feed efficiency, and growth rate are in store as soon as this new method in swine production is perfected.

FREQUENT MILKINGS MEAN MORE MILK

If not satisfied with production from your dairy herd, milk them an extra time per day. That's what the Kansas State Extension Service recommends. They say that, depending on a cow's age, milk production can be increased by as much as 15 to 20 percent by adding a midday milking to your chores.

FEWER BUT BIGGER FARMS

The estimated number of farms to be operated this year is approximately 4,750,000. This figure, compared to the number operated last year, represents a drop of 106,000 units. Looking back over the past ten years, there are 17 percent fewer farms than there were then. The size of the remaining farms, however, continues to increase. Latest figures available show the average size of farms in the U. S. to be 242 acres.

THINGS TO WATCH

Hogs. Spring farrowings were up 5 to 6 percent. Hog prices will probably drop below a year earlier this fall, but still remain favorable.

Sheep. Interest in sheep raising is increasing. Profits on spring lambs marketed this year will be good. The future for this enterprise looks promising for the good sheepman.

Wheat. Look for a bumper crop of wheat. A record yield per acre of 21.9 bushels is predicted. Prices will be lower, probably not much above support levels.

TWO SOLUTIONS TO IRRIGATION PROBLEMS

"Water closet" principle with float-type shutoff

A cement cistern with 3,000 feet of pipe to carry water to the fields is the irrigation system setup on the 320-acre Orr farm near Eaton, Ohio. A float-type shutoff, like those found in plumbing systems, automatically shuts off the water when the tank is filled. Thus the right amount of water may be "measured" into the fields.

John Orr (right) explains system to Texaco Consignee Hubert Miller (left) and farm service man, Paul Myers. The Orrs have found that it pays to farm with Texaco products.

1,000 gallons a minute from 1,200-foot well

The irrigation system on the 2,000-acre Cecil Reagan farm near Knippa, Texas, consists of a well over 1,200 feet deep and a diesel engine operated pump, which delivers 1,000 gallons of water a minute into the irrigation ditches. In dry spells the pump is operated 24 hours a day. Texaco products keep engine and pump operating at top efficiency.

Texaco Consignee L. Collicoatte of Sabinal, Texas, gives dependable on-time deliveries of Texaco products at the Reagan farm, as and when they are needed.

LES GILMAN, successful dairy farmer of Medford, Oregon, agrees with Jack Rose, driver for Texaco Consignee Ken Teeter, that Texaco Marfak lubricant sticks to bearings, won't drip out, dry out, jar out, wash out or cake up.

GENE CORBIN of the Rainbow Lakes 4,000-acre cattle ranch, Dunnellan, Florida, talks Havoline Motor Oil with Texaco Consignee D. F. White. He agrees that Havoline wear-proofs tractor engines — cleans as it lubricates.

IN ALL 48 STATES — you'll find Texaco Dealers with top-octane Texaco Sky Chief Su-preme gasoline, supercharged with Petrox, for maximum power and famous Fire Chief gasoline at *regular* price. Havoline Motor Oil and Marfak lubricant.

On farm and highway it pays to use

TEXACO PRODUCTS

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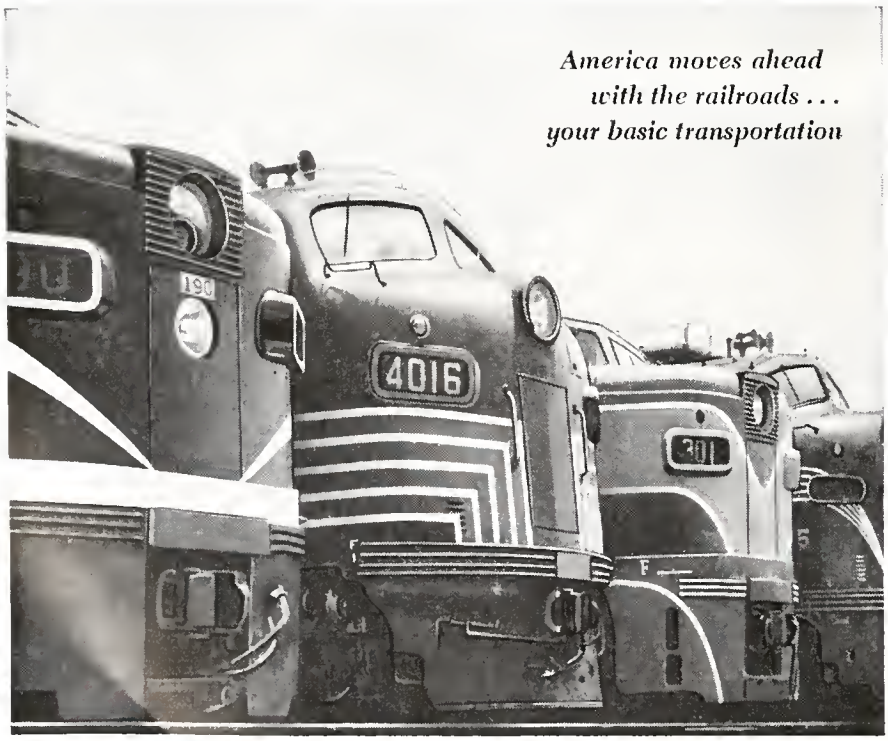
WEAPON AGAINST RISING COSTS

■ You're looking at more than a million dollars' worth of diesel locomotives—part of the 4½ billion dollars' worth put into service by the railroads since World War II. These new locomotives — and nearly 10 billion dollars' worth of other improvements — have made for better service, greater efficiency and lower costs. They have been a leading counterweapon in the railroads' fight against the inflationary forces of higher wages, prices, taxes and other costs. Because of such improvements, postwar increases in railroad rates have been much less than would otherwise have been necessary.

And railroads can keep on improving services and reducing costs — if the money or credit for further improvements can be found. But that means earnings — and railroad earnings are sharply reduced by outdated public policies which favor competing forms of transportation. So, the nation is denied some of the benefits of continued railroad progress — and you lose, too.

In your interest — in the interest of everyone in America — railroads should be permitted to compete on equal terms. They ask no more; they should have no less.



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WASHINGTON, D. C.

Cartoon Contest Winners

. . . HERE ARE the winners of the **Cartoon Caption Contest** which appeared in the April-May issue. In some cases more than one subscriber sent in the same caption, so the judges picked the ones with the earliest postmark.

First Prize, $15
"Needed: General Practitioners." Gary Gottfried, Sycamore, Ohio.

Second Prize, $10
"Thanks." Henry Mayland, Laramie, Wyoming.

Third Prize, $5
"Kill hornflies this fast, simple way." Don Markley, Winamac, Indiana.

Honorable Mention, plastic FFA billfolds with names lettered in gold.

"After." Zack McCulloch, Conway, Missouri.

"Now!" Glenn Champion, Hillsdale, Michigan.

"Is the upholstery durable?" Jack Patterson, Sherman, Illinois.

"Tasty hamburgers deluxe." Wally Carlson, Hector, Minnesota.

"Nerve-racking." Dickie Jenkins, Rich Square, North Carolina.

"Wham! Wham! Wham!" Jim Marsh, Fort Meade, Florida.

"Bound for rough handling." Dell Koch, Paul, Idaho.

"Mowing and crushing in one early-morning operation." Delos Reno, Yakima, Washington.

"Hard to wear out!" Harold Verity, Goshen, New Jersey.

"Replacement parts immediately available." Mrs. Nelson Stemple, Moatsville, West Virginia.

Hard worker . . . light appetite! Dodge Power Giants are 4-way leaders of the low-priced 3!

Dodge *Power Giants* are hungry for just one thing—work. Your *Power Giant* is always eager to tackle your toughest hauling job out in the field, and is so easy-riding and eye-catching you'll be proud to drive it on trips to town. Fact is, once you've gotten behind the wheel, you're sure to agree that Dodge leads the low-priced three *all four ways:*

Dodge is first in styling! You get style that *stays* in style—sculptured, flowing lines, massive chromed grille, striking dual headlights.

Dodge is first in V-8 power! Up to 27.5% more power than competitive farm trucks—for extra pulling power . . . safer highway passing . . . less engine strain and wear. Thrifty Dodge Sixes, too!

Dodge is first in payload! *Power Giant* construction adds strength without weight, to let you haul up to ⅓ more each trip. Saves time and fuel!

Dodge is first in economy! Dodge has low *first* cost, low *operating* cost. Exclusive Power-Dome V-8 engine design gives top mileage and stays healthy on low-cost *regular* gas!

Buy your next truck the way you buy your other farm equipment: *compare* before you buy. And be prepared to be surprised at your Dodge truck dealer's deal—thrifty, dependable, hard-working *Power Giants are priced with the lowest.*

DODGE *Power Giants*

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Owned and operated
by the Future Farmers
of America.

Boy Scouts and FFA
A TEAM FOR SAFETY

A Future Farmer explains some of the hazards of operating farm machinery to a local Scout. Careless use of machinery causes nearly one-third of the accidental farm deaths in U. S.

These Scouts are showing two Future Farmers how to handle firearms in a safe manner.

Photos by Bob E. Taylor

FUTURE FARMERS are old hands at promoting safety. So are the Boy Scouts. Now the idea of the two working together in the area of safety has been proposed and it has benefits for both groups.

When the National FFA Officers visited the national headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America on their 1958 Good Will Tour, they were informed of the Scouts' National Rural Safety Good Turn for 1958. This is the Scouts' largest single activity to date, and they have asked the FFA to assist them in promoting rural safety. The National FFA Office has given its nod of approval and has asked State FFA Associations to co-operate.

Your chapter is no doubt engaged in safety activities in its program of work each year. Why not co-ordinate some of these activities with the Scouts?

FFA members are particularly suited to this type of activity. Their age and leadership ability, along with their knowledge and experience of power equipment and machinery, should make this a "natural program" for every chapter.

Most of the work carried on by the two organizations is in different areas of safety. This makes joint demonstrations fit like hand and glove. And after demonstrating at FFA and Scout meetings, don't overlook other interested groups. Parent-Teacher Associations, civic clubs, and other local organizations would certainly be interested in a program of this type.

Several areas of safety that receive little attention from the FFA are where the Scouts are at their best. They are qualified to give demonstrations to FFA chapters on First Aid, Aquatics, Lifesaving, Boating, Swimming, and Firearms Safety.

Some suggestions on rural safety demonstrations for the FFA to give include: Tractor Safety, Machinery and Equipment Safety, Highway Safety, Power Tool Safety, Safety with Animals, Fire Prevention, Home Safety, Electrical Safety, and Handling and Using Agricultural Chemicals such as insecticides and sprays.

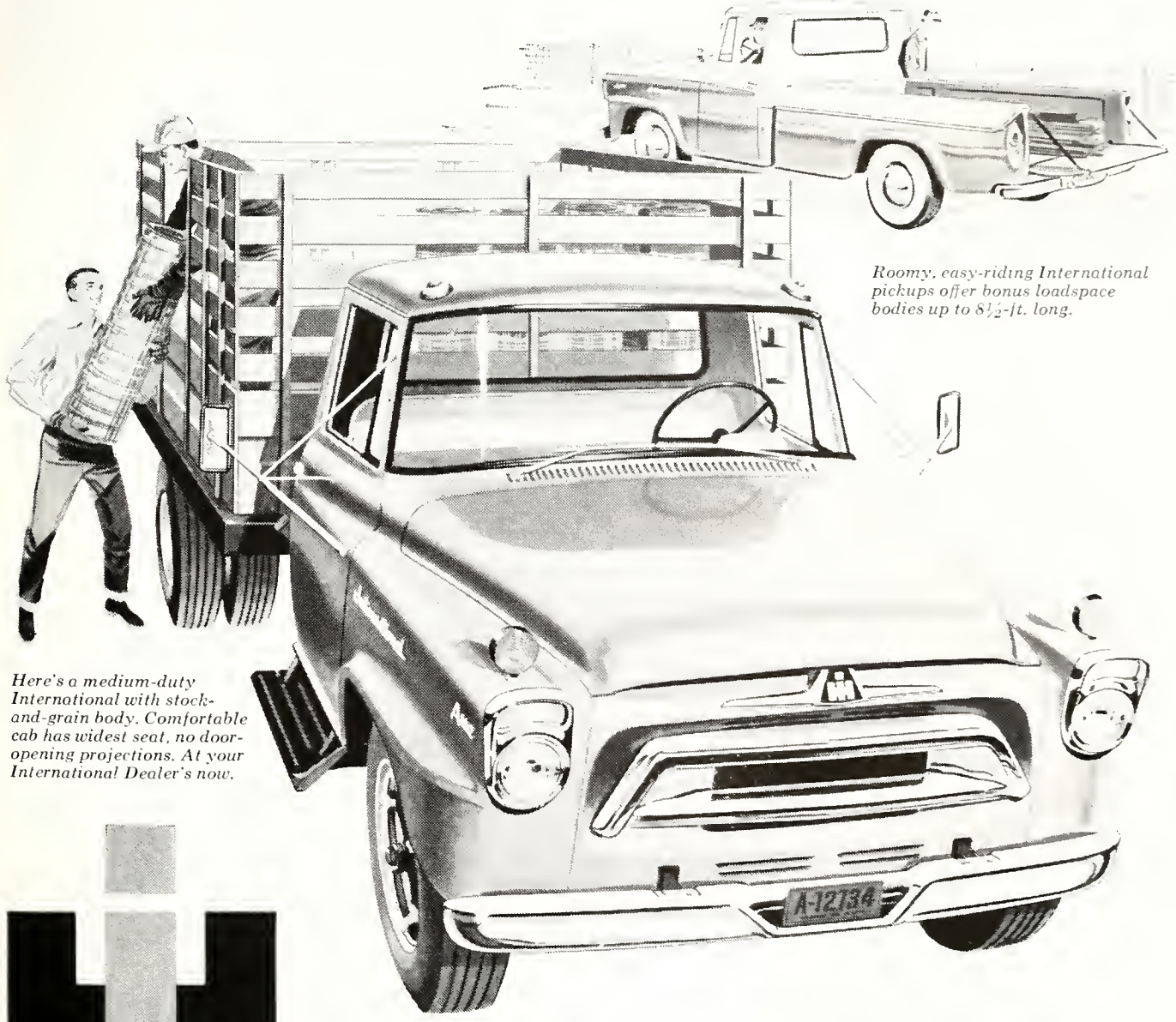
Don't think that accidents always happen to someone else. You can learn from these safety demonstrations and it may save your life. A recent study of farm accidents in Pennsylvania for one year showed that boys, from 15 to 19 years of age, had the highest accident rate of anyone.

Here is a breakdown of how the accidental deaths on the farm occur in the United States, and unless we get right to work on promoting safety, some of us aren't going to be around this time next year.

FATAL FARM ACCIDENTS: Machinery caused 31.1%, Drownings accounted for 12.9%, Firearms 12.7%, Falls 11.0%, Animals 6.3%, Burns 6.2%, Blows 6.0%, Electrical Current 3.2%, Lightning 3.1%, and other types of accidents 7.5%.

From these figures it seems as if members of the FFA and the Boy Scouts of America have selected critical areas for promoting rural safety—LET'S BACK THE ATTACK with a GOOD TURN. The life you save may be your own.

These are rugged trucks picked at random
from the world's most complete truck line.
Sensibly powered Internationals, of course.
Now showing more *style*, *color*, *comfort*,
and *modern spirit* than you can really imagine.
So see them. Drive them.



Roomy, easy-riding International pickups offer bonus loadspace bodies up to 8½-ft. long.

Here's a medium-duty International with stock-and-grain body. Comfortable cab has widest seat, no door-opening projections. At your International Dealer's now.

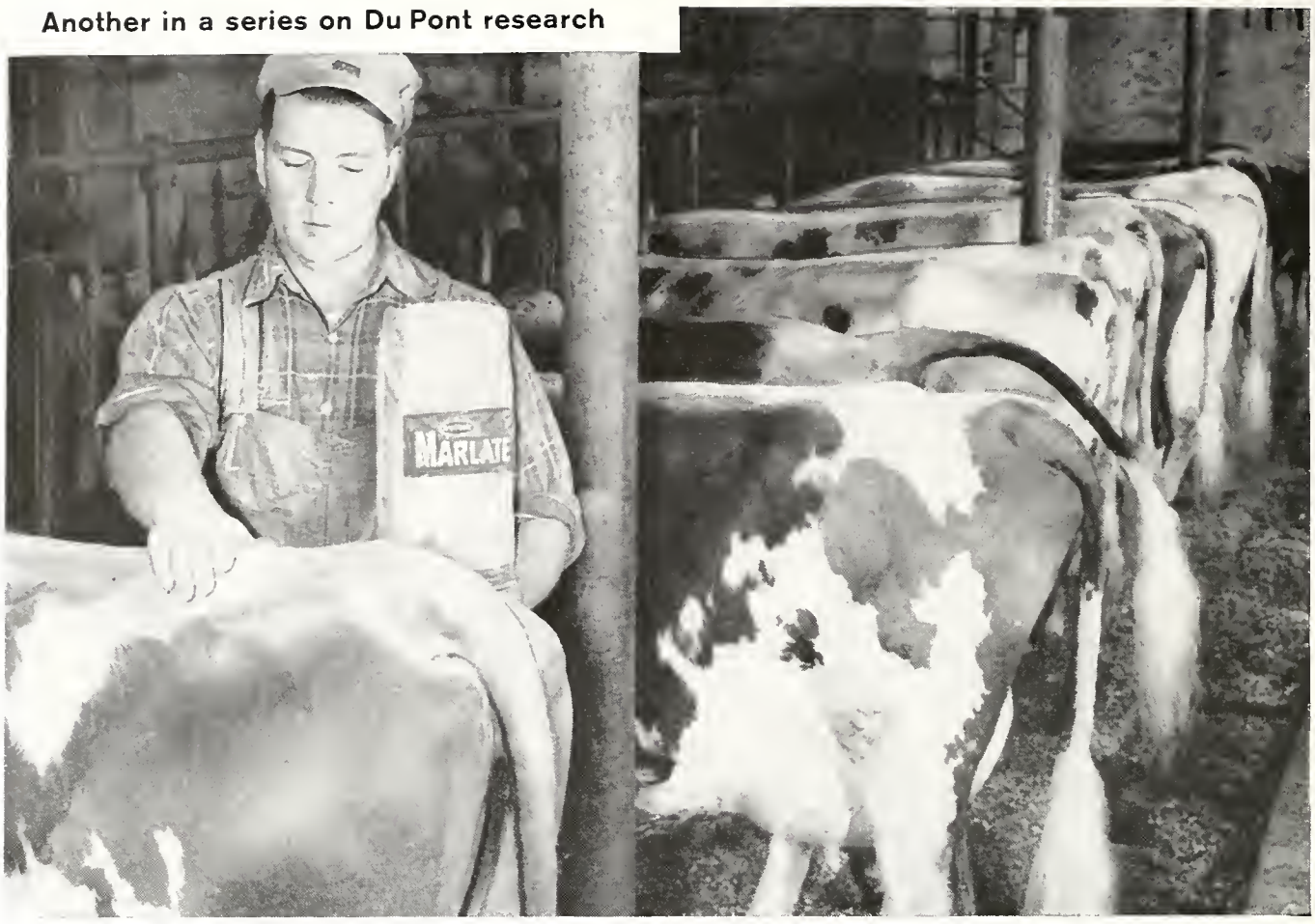
NO OTHER TRUCKS LINE UP... MEASURE UP... STAND UP LIKE INTERNATIONALS

* More models, power choices and "tailored-for-you" features than any other make.
* First choice of heavy-duty truck operators, who must have superb quality and who measure costs to the penny.
* Every part truck-designed. Truck quality, pure and simple, keeps an International going—longer—at least cost to you.

® INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CO., CHICAGO • Motor Trucks • Crawler Tractors • Construction Equipment • McCormick® Farm Equipment and Farmall® Tractors

INTERNATIONAL TRUCKS cost least to own!

Another in a series on Du Pont research



• This dairyman is controlling hornflies the new, easy way. Du Pont Marlate® 50 methoxychlor insecticide is rubbed on just as it comes from the bag. No mixing, no sprayer is needed to kill hornflies this fast, simple way.

Every year chemistry finds new ways to help you farm more easily and better

You and your neighbors are farming better today than ever before. And, to do so, you use more and more of the results of chemical research.

An outstanding example is "Marlate" methoxychlor. It is an insecticide developed by Du Pont and has many farm uses.

Dairymen have found that "Marlate" is the easiest, longest-lasting, lowest-cost control for hornflies. Simply sprinkle a rounded tablespoon of it on the back and neck of each cow and rub it gently against the hair. This does the job for two to three weeks, and there's no residue in the milk when this method is used according to directions.

When used as a residual spray in dairy buildings, "Marlate" controls stable flies and house flies; in grain bins it helps keep out weevils and other insects.

"Marlate" plays an important role as an insecticide in producing quality fruit and vegetables, too. Many commercial growers rely on it and so do home gardeners.

"Marlate" is another example of how Du Pont chemistry helps the American farmer do a better job and do it more easily.

DU PONT
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING
...THROUGH CHEMISTRY

STAR FARMER COLE dairyman

There's nothing glamorous about this Star Farmer's success methods. It's a story of hard work and stubborn loyalty which never failed.

CHARLES COLE directs every available resouree on his New York farm into the improvement and expansion of a top-quality Holstein-Friesian dairy enterprise.

Specialization is his answer to local farm problems and it's paying dividends at a rapid clip. His six-year management of an operation called "Cap-Co Dairy Farm" won him recognition as Star Farmer of the North Atlantic region during last year's National FFA Convention.

"Cap-Co is a dream fulfilled," admits Charles, "I have to reassure myself from time to time it's all real."

But it's just as real as the determination and hard work Charles had to exhibit during "Cap-Co's" formative years. So real that the 21-year-old dairyman owns nearly $11,000 in dairy stock and has invested more than $13,000 in farm equipment and machinery. His total net worth is almost $18,000.

Farming is a big-time operation for this young farmer. But Charles' plans were always big and so was his scope of activity while enrolled in a supervised farming program of vocational agriculture. He accepted management of his grandmother's 113-acre farm in order to have facilities for an FFA project program at New Hartford.

"Out of that grew a year's partnership arrangement with my grandmother," explains Charles, "then I decided to rent the entire farm for myself." Initially he borrowed money from her to stock and equip "Cap-Co," but that is currently being repaid.

Now an established agricultural leader and farmer in his home community at New Hartford, Charles is serving as a director and officer of the local milk marketing and artificial breeding co-operative. He's also a director of the Sauquoit Dairy Men's League Local and president of the Sauquoit-Kirkland Young Co-operators.

Charles credits his ability to handle responsible positions of community service to previous FFA training. Serving as district president and state vice-president contributed greatly to his personal poise and general leadership capacity. He's now president of a local Young Farmer group and is a Farm Bureau Committeeman.

No one needed to sell Charles on the dairy business. He got the idea while raising a pure bred Holstein on a neighbor's farm during his first year in vocational agriculture. At that time he was living in a city surburban residential district.

Now, as manager of a 180-acre farmstead with 55 head of dairy cattle, Charles is growing 10 acres of corn silage, 80 acres mixed hay, 32 acres oats and 58 acres pasture. He rents additional land as needed and last year posted a labor income of $7,646.

All his projects are connected with dairying. As a DHIA member, Charles allows no animal to remain in his herd when milk production falls below 12,000 pounds of milk and 400 pounds of butterfat. He sold four grade cows last year because of low production and plans to replace his 12 remaining grade animals as soon as possible.

"Good records and artificial breeding play a sizeable part in improving herd production," Charles says, "but my hay, corn and oat quality have been improving each year. I expect my grain-milk ratio this year to figure about four and a half to one. That's bound to have some effect on production, too."

Charles is completely happy in the rural way of life. In fact, his choice has made two people happy—his grandmother is mighty glad to see her farm productive for the first time since her husband's death. And Charles plans on spending the rest of his life keeping it fertile and green.

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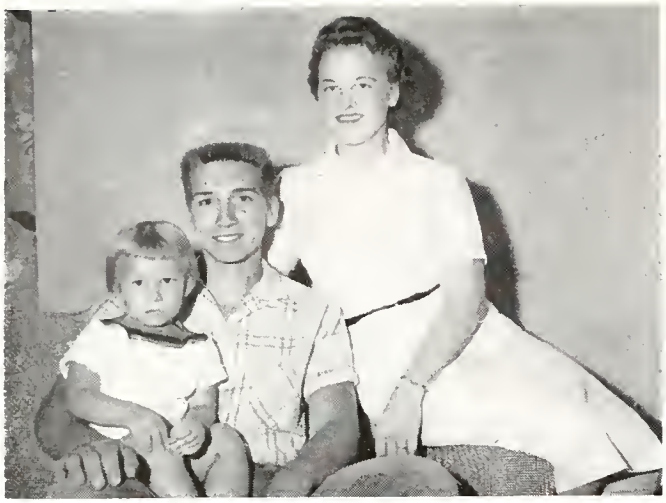
"Cap-Co Dairy Farm" is a dream fulfilled for Star Farmer Charles Cole. It is no place for slackers in the milk department. Charles disposes of all cows when production falls short of 12,000 pounds milk and 400 pounds fat.

Charles believes in the value of a high quality ration. He is aiming for a 4½ to 1 grain-milk ratio now.



Jackie and Jimmy McMullan pool FHA and FFA training in farm family life. Two-year-old Cheryl gets the benefits.

Layers have been one of Jimmy's biggest money makers. He is currently producing hatching eggs under contract.

the McMullans like it

MR. AND MRS. Jimmy McMullan are glad his father gave him the chance to "grow up in the country."

Until he finished grade school, this 22-year-old Georgia planter lived in the city limits of Jefferson, Georgia, with his vo-ag teacher father. But Jimmy and his dad currently represent one of the most unique farm partnerships in FFA annals.

From small-town youngster to big-time farmer is the success story of this lad with a vision. Jim fondly remembers the many times in early boyhood when he wished for a steer to show in the local exhibits. "But you can't very well keep a steer on a town lot," Jim declares.

"The day my dad bought this old 200-acre farm was the happiest of my life," says Jim, "for it gave me a chance to start on some of the things I'd been dreaming about."

Once on the farm, Jim lost no time. He borrowed money from a local bank and purchased four steers, already making mental plans for a corn and barley crop in addition to winter pasture.

Thus was born the McMullan alliance. Jim decided his own father was about the best source of information available. "You provide the technical knowledge and I'll put it into practice," suggested the enthusiastic youngster.

This partnership has borne ripe fruit for the McMullans as well as the entire Jefferson area. Local residents now boast of "their ag teacher who has a farm of his own."

Both McMullans realized the value of their teamwork in 1954 when Jim annexed Georgia's top FFA farming award, star state farmer. That year, which also saw him graduate from high school and marry his campus sweetheart, was a big one for the youthful Georgia planter.

Jim likes to remember that it all started with his four steers, an acre each of corn and barley and one and a half acres temporary winter pasture. The venture netted him $493.97 labor income.

Figures have changed a lot since those 1949-50 project days. Jim has maintained his interest in steers while expanding his livestock holdings to the dairy and swine industries. By adding two dairy animals the following year and broadening his feed crop program, the young farmer watched labor income boost to $1,388.10.

Jim has concentrated on the Atlanta show and sale during his livestock career. He has exhibited 18 animals. Eleven graded prime, six choice, and one good. Gross sales have totaled $7,342.80 and prize money now tops $1,300.00. It's no wonder that livestock breeders throughout the state call him a champion feeder.

"Livestock seems to be lucky for me," says Jim. "As early as 1950, I won a Jersey heifer through our chapter chain program. She later became the family milk cow and, of course, I exhibited her in a few shows."

More luck through chapter chains came in the swine field. Jim received both a Duroc gilt and boar which netted more blue ribbons to his collection.

Total in-school and out-of-school labor income was over $6,300.00 and the young McMullans say they're just getting started.

"With my present partnership, I don't see how we can go wrong," Jim says. I provide half the seed, feed, and fertilizer. Dad also supplies land and equipment, plus his technical advice. We share any extra expenses."

Jim and Jackie have a half interest in the farm truck, plus one-fourth in the tractor, combine, planters, cultivators, and wagon. Supplemental income during the winter months

Mechanical ability learned in vo-ag shop work and on the farm is helping Jimmy keep equipment on the job.

Show steers first attracted Jim to the ranks of FFA and in 1952 he showed these champions at the Atlanta show.

down on the farm

By Joe Dan Boyd

depends on Jim's ingenuity. He recently used scrap metal to construct a mechanical tree planter for custom work and has put out 118,000 seedlings for community residents.

Last year the McMullan crops included 40 acres of corn, 8 acres of oats, 20 acres of milo, 25 acres of wheat, and 53 acres of pasture. Six dairy cows and four brood sows comprised their active livestock operation, while both shared plans for purchasing more feeder steers later.

Not everything is on a full partnership basis, however. Jimmy is beginning to venture on his own more often as he gains additional experience. The younger McMullans are working with 4,000 layers on a contract basis.

His five-acre cotton crop is also being worked and financed separate from partnership enterprises. Another large segment of Jimmy's private undertakings include six head of beef cattle valued at more than $1,200.00

But Jimmy McMullan doesn't have a one-track mind. Although farming does dominate his thoughts, he has done his share in the leadership field. He began by participating in high school athletics until his farming operations grew too big. Jefferson FFA Chapter members saw fit to elect him parliamentarian in 1951, and for the next two years chose him as president.

Having attended both state and national conventions, Jim was adequately qualified to serve the Georgia Association as vice president during the 1955-56 school year. During his tenure, he participated in a week-long good will tour of Georgia businesses, spoke at the state Farm Bureau Convention, and appeared on many local chapter programs.

He's now a member of the Methodist church, a past president of the Methodist Youth Fellowship, and a member of the local Farm Bureau organization. The mature-minded McMullans have a two-year-old daughter, Cheryl. It's Jackie's wish and Jim's goal to give Cheryl the advantages of a "childhood in the country."

HERE'S JIMMY'S ADVICE TO FUTURE FARMERS

Decide Early. Decide what you want out of life as early as possible. Then start working toward it. But make the decision *now;* you'll need a pattern to follow.

Stick to It. If you are sure your decision is sound and there's no question in your mind about it, stay with your guns. Don't let anyone talk you out of it. It's your life, and happiness comes only from doing that which satisfies.

Work Late. Forget the eight-hour day and minimum wages. In the early stages of farming, you may have to work harder than most people. Extra work will pay off in any occupation, however. The pay check isn't the only reward either.

Provide Service. Co-operation is an integral part of FFA work. Carry that principle into your occupation and all phases of everyday living. Go out of your way to help others and insure your own future by doing it.

Accept Advice. Don't be afraid of taking advice. Go out of your way to get qualified advice and help. Farmers have available to them rich sources of technical information. Don't fail to use it, but don't abuse the privilege. Contact vo-ag teachers and government technicians only when you really need their help. Give the other fellow a chance.

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Charles Burnett tells

HOW TO SUCCEED AT FARMING

Vo-ag teacher Gordon Powell was a big help to Charles during the early days of land clearing.

CHARLES BURNETT believes enthusiasm is one key to a successful career in farming.

"It certainly helps to feel strongly about a day's work," confides this 22-year-old American Farmer from Boaz, Alabama. "Helps to keep a man's mind on his long-term objectives."

Actually it took a lot of enthusiasm for young Charles even to consider farming as an occupation. He got the idea along with an inheritance of a 240-acre "plot of ground."

"I didn't call it a farm at that time," he says, "because there was so much work to do before crops could be grown."

And work he did! Sometimes for 18 hours a day Charles Burnett toiled, sweated, and eventually carved a farm from the eroded wasteland that was his.

"It was a real pleasure to observe that youngster's progress," admits his former ag instructor, Gordon Powell. "He did an enormous amount of clearing and drainage work to adapt his land for farming and pasture."

"Four thousand broilers, three calves and five acres of corn launched Charles on the road of FFA success," Powell points out. "He made a healthy profit that year, but his enthusiasm seemed to stay at fever-pitch. During his chapter farmer year, Charles more than doubled his Green Hand labor income total by expanding to the truck crop field and entering the swine business."

Labor income kept increasing for young Burnett, for in his third year of vo-ag he carried 12,000 broilers, 8 acres of oats and pasture improvement projects, 12 beef calves, 5 cotton acres, 10 hogs, and a small truck crop.

When E. L. McGraw, Alabama's assistant state FFA advisor visited Charles' farm, he had this to say, "I have never visited any boy at this stage of a farming program who has done more in the same length of time."

During the year in which Charles copped his American Farmer Degree, he carried 100 acres of corn and 42 head of beef cattle. Other projects included 1,000 caged layers, 5,000 broilers, 30 acres of small grain, 35 acres of alfalfa, 16 acres of cotton, 9 acres of sorghum, and an acre of truck crops. He also planted pine seedlings on 40 acres, seeded 20 acres of sericea lespedeza and sodded 9 acres of Coastal Bermuda.

Since filing for this top FFA farming award, Charles has formed a partnership agreement with his dad, S. C. Burnett. Mr. Burnett, once owner of a farm supply store, is now employed by a bank in Boaz. Charles is manager and operator of their 600-acre farm.

"This arrangement makes for simpler record-keeping and enables us to use machinery and land more efficiently," Charles explains. "But I'm the first to admit that I count on considerable help from my FFA advisor, my father, and workers in the United States Department of Agriculture."

Charles plans a continued expansion of farming activities as long as it is consistent with good management practices. He believes a good farmer should practice diversification and be receptive to new ideas.

"I like farm life, although I was reared in a city atmosphere, because it's so easy to see the effect of work with my hands and to enjoy improvements as they are made," Charles says.

The young Alabamian forsees a good future in farming with an ever-increasing population depending on a smaller number of farmers. Staying in business will undoubtedly require particularly good management, he figures. But "anything worth doing at all is worth doing right" has long been a pet philosophy of Charles Burnett.

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Careful attention and good management are necessary in Charles' latest program. He has added 1,000 layers to his farming activities since 1956.

how to look at | SHEEP

Following a few basic selection rules will pay big dividends and prevent disappointments.

CHECKED your sheep selection methods lately? Styles haven't changed much but more effective application of "stand-by principles" can mean superior sheep and greater profits from supervised farming programs.

Breeders are constantly making improvements. Considerable work has been done with such traits as staple length, face covering, and weaning weight. But there's plenty of room for more advancement.

Following a few basic selection rules will pay big dividends and prevent disappointments, says USDA Animal Husbandman, C. E. Terrill. First, he advises sheepmen to emphasize only a few traits with high economic importance. Some of the best bets are long staple and heavy fleece, open face, twinning, and heavy weaning or market weights.

Faster results come with such highly heritable traits as open face or staple length. Terrill says these characteristics have an estimated heritability rating of 40 to 50 percent.

Weaning and fleece weights are rated at 30 to 40 percent while traits like twinning and number of lambs weaned are comparatively low at 10 to 20 percent.

Get rid of low producing ewes quickly, warns Terrill. This is easily the most important factor involved in ewe selection gains. For instance, he says open-face ewes sometimes wean 11 pounds more lamb per year and as much as 11 percent more lambs per ewe than covered-faced animals. So don't overlook the most economically important items!

Heavy fleeces with long staple length are trademarks of ideal breeding ewes. This means more and better wool for the producer.

Look for heavy ewes at yearling age. They produce more pounds of lamb than their lighter cousins. But after yearling age switch to a strict production yardstick. Eliminate animals failing to raise lambs during their first two or three years. Emphasize selection for ewes with twinning ability. Rams with twins wean up to 40 pounds more lamb a year.

Don't neglect ram selection either! Some studies credit up to 90 percent of selection gains directly to the ram. Cull rams unmercifully. Use only a few, but select those from a large group. Terrill says this can be even more important than picking breeding ewes for ram production.

He also recommends using top-notch yearling and even lamb rams each year. In other words, breeders may make greater selection progress without waiting to progeny-test prospective sires.

Watch out for non-hereditary "monkey-wrenches." Such factors as feeding and care, age of dam, twin *vs.* multiple birth or selection age can produce definite influences. Age is especially important since weaning lambs are usually increasing in weight by half a pound daily.

Lambs raised as twins sometimes wean as much as 12 pounds lighter than single born animals. But Terrill also points out that raising twin lambs as singles may boost their usual weaning weight by six pounds. Offspring of mature rams often top by seven pounds the weights of lambs from two-year-olds.

Disregarding these differences generally causes farmers to select older single lambs or those from mature ewes. Charts can be constructed which correct such non-hereditary factors, but farmers can also reduce their effect by selecting breeding stock from within a group of singles or twins and early or late lambs.

Remember this. Always select breeding animals under the same range or feed conditions which the offspring is expected to experience. ◆◆◆

A covered face can be a big disadvantage to sheep. This one has developed a condition known as wool blindness. Without good eyesight he won't make proper gains.

Open-faced sheep look better and are an economic asset to a flock. This characteristic is highly hereditary and deserves special attention from individual breeder's selection aims.

Multiple birth ability is not highly heritable, but can mean added income to sheepmen. Lambs raised as twins wean lighter than single animals, but their dams often produce about 40 pounds more lamb for the sales.

FFA Goes

Spanning continents and oceans, Future Farmers are carrying their aims and purposes to other lands in a spirit of good will.

JAPAN

The FFA goes abroad every year to promote international good will. This project is a State Department sponsored event which allows a healthy exchange of ideas among the world's young farmers.

Future Farmers were represented in Japan last year by former National FFA Vice President Jerry Ringo and E. J. Johnson, program specialist of the U. S. Office of Education. Ringo and Johnson traveled throughout the four main islands visiting agricultural high schools, colleges, farm homes, and cities.

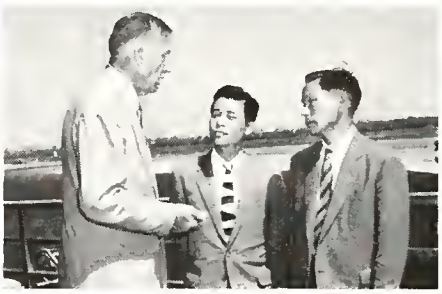
"It was a pleasure to explain American FFA activities to these sincere people," Ringo says, "and it was satisfying to observe the great success of the FFJ movement."

Johnson reports the National FFJ Convention as the highlight of their visit to the Japanese island empire. "It was conducted in a most dignified manner," he relates.

These FFA leaders spoke to more than 30,000 high school students during their tour. They were entertained in large city hotels and spacious inns of resort towns, but Ringo says their most enjoyable experiences came in the friendly, home-like atmosphere of FFJ members' homes.

Johnson and Ringo examine Japanese carrots and radishes at a local farm show during one of their many stops.

Johnson welcomes to U.S. Masaru Takahashi, national FFJ president, and Toraichi Kurisaiki, FFJ secretary general.



Unusual judo wrestling robes are given to Ringo and Johnson at a PTA banquet of Toraichi Kurisaiki's school.

PHILIPPINES

By the time Ringo and Johnson reached the Philippines, they felt like veteran "ambassadors of agriculture."

Officials of the FFP proudly displayed their newly-organized official manual to the American visitors. "They were also quite eager to tell us about their first National Convention held last year," Johnson says.

The Philippine itinerary was similar to the Japan trip. Visits to schools and colleges took most of their time. Both Johnson and Ringo report the Philippinos as outstanding speakers and superior presiding officers.

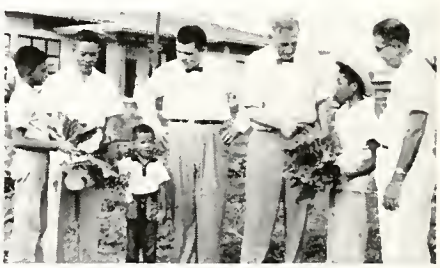
"Many girls are enrolled in agricultural courses," Ringo says, "since they perform a considerable amount of the total farm work in the Philippines."

"We all profit from this international exchange of minds," Johnson asserts, "it allows the free exchange of farming ideas and promotes farm youth principles in a healthy atmosphere of cooperation."

Both Johnson and Ringo agree on another thought. "We'll not soon forget our visit to these countries and the warm welcome we received. It's a real tribute to farm youth everywhere."

A chapter president shows replica of Carabao plow to Ringo. Plow is used in the Philippine opening ceremony.

Philippine student discusses his poultry records with his agriculture teacher. Ringo and Johnson observe methods.



Student farmers tell their vegetable problems to Johnson and Ringo. About half of class time is spent in the field.

Overseas

GREAT BRITAIN

"Better standards of living for the rural population," is the goal of both FFA members and England's Young Farmers, reports Lemmy Wilson who spent three months as an exchange student to Great Britain.

This is another facet of the Future Farmer's international good will program; a mingling of farm people with common languages and interests.

"Some customs are different," admits Wilson, "but most of our goals are the same." Wilson says vocational agriculture is not taught in the high schools of England; creating a real need for the growing Young Farmers of Great Britain.

A highlight of last year's visit was a trip to the Isle of Guernsey where America's four exchange students saw the original home of the Guernsey breed. Short visits to Ireland and Scotland also added color to the trip.

"Our FFA jackets created quite a sensation in London," says Howard Poulson of Wisconsin, "people followed us on the streets to see them."

Allen Colebank of West Virginia considers it an honor to have represented the FFA in Great Britain with Wilson, Poulson and Idaho's Jerry Tlucek. He says, "It was thrilling to tell the FFA story to Britain's young farmers. They were eager to learn more and we feel that everyone benefited from the program."

Last year's FFA representatives to Great Britain. From left: Lemmy Wilson, Tennessee; Howard Poulson, Wisconsin; Jerry Tlucek, Idaho; and Allen Colebank, West Virginia.

To Britain This Year

NORMAN HUSA
Nebraska

Income from his supervised farming program is paying college expenses for Norman Husa, an agricultural education junior at the University of Nebraska. His farming activities won an American Farmer degree at the 1957 convention and he is currently maintaining a large livestock program. Norman has served as state treasurer and chapter president. He has received sports letters in freshman football and varsity baseball at Nebraska University.

PERRY ZUMWALT
New Mexico

Perry Zumwalt has served the New Mexico Association both as state president and state secretary. He held class offices during three of his high school years and was a member of the state-winning livestock judging team. The twenty-one-year old farmer owns a half interest in a 4,000 acre beef cattle ranch and also carries on other farming activities with his parents. Perry is a student at Eastern New Mexico University in Portales.

KENTON HARVEY
Texas

Kenton Harvey, 20-year-old American farmer from Azle, Texas, is a former president of his state association. He farms in partnership with his father while attending nearby Weatherford Junior college. As Texas' FFA president, Kenton travelled 37,000 miles; visiting 274 local chapters, attending 109 banquets and making 197 speeches. Currently serving as president of his college's student body, Kenton figures his farm investment at $7,500.

LINDSEY TOWNSEND
Vermont

Management of the family farm fell the lot of young Lindsay Townsend during his freshman year in high school. His father's illness prompted this situation which prevented him from developing fully his own enterprises. But he kept the family in good shape and entered the University of Vermont after graduation from high school. He's paying his way through school by working on the agriculture department's farm. Lindsay was also a state FFA vice-president.

From Britain Last Year

These British Young Farmers came to America last year. From left to right: Michael Needham, Thomas Warlow, Colin Wappat, and David Gemmill.

This Year From Britain

Four members of Britain's National Federation of Young Farmers Clubs will come to America June 13 and remain until the close of the National FFA Convention.

They are Michael Beer, Nr. Warwick; George Dixon, Nr. Hull, Yorkshire; John Brooke, Lincolnshire and Edward Syvret, Channel Islands.

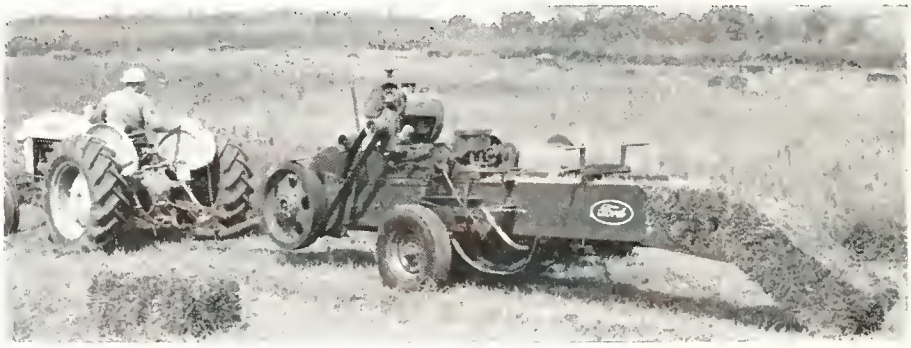
Future Farmers going to England are Kenton Harvey, Texas; Perry Zumwalt, New Mexico; Norman Husa, Nebraska and Lindsay Townsend, Vermont. Their home states will host the Britishers.

NEW HARVESTING

Powered by a 70 h.p. six-cylinder engine, this new McCormick No. 151 Harvester-Thresher was recently announced by International Harvester Company. Engine and loaded grain tank weight are placed largely on the drive wheels to provide maximum traction and easy steering. Over 70 percent of all bearings are sealed, life-lubricating type, leaving only five fittings that require daily lubrication.

This 360 cubic foot forage box and bunk feeder has just been introduced by New Idea Farm Equipment Company. It mixes feed as it unloads from side or rear. Box is of treated wood.

New Ford "350" wire-twist or twine-tie hay baler features sweepfork and auger feeding and an extra wide pick-up. With capacity of up to 12 tons per hour, the baler can make large bales weighing as much as 120 pounds. The new baler contains fewer moving parts.



A new continuous flow non-stop Roto-Baler is announced by Allis-Chalmers. This new Model 10 is a companion to the standard model which first introduced the round bale. There is no halting of forward travel by this baler as operation is entirely automatic. Dimension of bale is the same as before.

The Oliver Corporation has a new two-row corn header for use with its self-propelled combines. The new header takes the entire cornstalk through the machine—without use of snapping rolls—cutting, shelling, and shredding in a continuous flow. The field is ready for plowing after harvest.

MACHINERY

Farm machinery should help you produce quality crops easily and economically. On these pages are some of the new harvesting machinery.

Here's new John Deere No. 8 Caster-Wheel mower with Hay Conditioner hookup. The mower features a longer pitman stroke to provide higher cutting speeds and has safety spring release.

The new Model 135 wire-tie Case baler is a light-weight baler for the small acreage hay grower. In addition to regular hay crops, the "135" will handle coarse, rank, and stemmy crops such as bean or peanut vines, plus light and fluffy crops. A new Flo-Director, located just in front of the auger, helps to increase capacity by providing a more uniform flow of material into the feed auger.

This new Minneapolis-Moline LH Forage Harvester with blower head and spout removed is being used as a shredder for mulching the soil with the residue left after corn harvest. It is a flail-type PTO chopper that cuts a 5-foot swath of any standing forage crop. Up to 3 swaths can be laid in windrow.

Another family-size farm machine is the new Massey-Harris 35 Combine. It is light weight and has a short turning radius. The four-cylinder engine is located at the top for easy service. All drives are easily accessible and are sealed and life time lubricated.

they whipped the marketing problem

By Wilbur McCartha

HARD work, good management, and efficient marketing underlie the success of Gaston's Dairy Farm near Greer, South Carolina. In addition to being a successful dairy, it is the home of two American Farmer Degree holders.

Thomas Gaston, the oldest, received his Degree in 1955. His brother, Dean, was awarded his Degree in 1956. Both are graduates of James F. Byrnes High School and are now farming in partnership with their father. A younger brother, Gerald, 15 years old, plans to study vocational agriculture and has his eye on the American Farmer Degree.

The Gaston Dairy Farm is widely known in upper South Carolina. Not only among the 350 customers served by the dairy, but also by farmers and agricultural leaders who recognize the good farming practices being used in the dairy enterprise.

"It is a family enterprise with an unbelievably small amount of outside help," says Ben E. Blackwell, agriculture teacher at James F. Byrnes High School. "You can't go over there without catching them all working."

Started With One Cow

Dean recalls his dad, Thomas F. Gaston, started the dairy approximately 10 years ago with one cow. Now they are milking 38 cows and supply 350 customers in Greer, an industrial center surrounded by a fertile farming area.

A look at Dean's program will show how these American Farmers developed. It was only natural for him to include a dairy calf among his first projects.

Other enterprises that year included a Berkshire brood sow, two beef steers, and three acres of corn for feeding. Later chickens were added along with additional feed crops of oats and barley. Each project was increased in size till he far exceeded the minimum qualifications for the American Farmer Degree when he filed his application.

Dean's first projects during 1951-52 returned a labor income of $254.60. Total income was $896 and expenses were $642.

During the 1955-56 period, his projects had increased in scope to 57 hogs, 6 dairy cows, two beef cows, 800 hens, two boars, 1,000 broilers, and 20 percent interest in 50 cows. Labor income for this period totaled $5,290, total income was $9,060 and expenses came to $3,770.

In addition to his active farm schedule, Dean has achieved outstanding recognition in FFA activities at local, state, and national levels. His leadership activities reached beyond FFA work into his community and church.

Dairying has been profitable and the family loves it. Dean points out that their entrance into the dairy business was not a sudden decision. They grew into it. Both Thomas and Dean received a calf in the Chapter dairy chain. These calves provided foundation stock for the dairy.

In addition to his interest in the dairy, Dean sells about 70 head of No. 1 hogs annually and now has 400 layers, and 6 brood sows. Feed grown for the dairy stock include corn, oats, barley, soybeans, and lespedeza for hay; permanent pasture of fescue and clover; and temporary pasture of millet and sweet Sudan grass.

Direct Selling

One of the outstanding features of the Gaston's farming operation is their use of the dairy route for direct selling to customers. Not only milk and dairy products, but also eggs, pork, sausages, and dressed hens to order are sold.

"Without the dairy enterprise, the other enterprises would be out," Dean explains.

Advisor Blackwell says, "In my opinion this is one of the few farm families who have whipped the marketing end of farming."

Pointing out that a boy's success in vocational agriculture depends a great deal on the cooperation of the father, Blackwell said, "Mr. Gaston has worked closely with both of his American Farmer sons, and also with the agriculture teacher."

Dean and his family note that Mr. Blackwell deserves credit for time and work he has devoted to helping the farm reach its present development.

A visitor to the farm sees a compact, family-size farm. It's operated with a love of farming, pride, care, and good management. He comes away feeling that "a spirit of cooperation" in the family, a lot of work, and a farm educational program have gone a long way in bringing the Gaston farm up to its present development. ◆◆◆

Marketing their own products saves time and money for the Gastons and Dean thinks it's fun to operate a truck route for local deliveries.

Vo-ag teacher Ben Blackwell discusses with Dean some of the desirable traits of dairy cattle. Dean is qualified to speak authoritatively on this topic since dairy animals and their products helped him win an American Farmer Degree. They currently play a major role in providing the Gaston's income.

For the lads' sake, fertilize!

To a good farmer, love of his land is second only to love of his family. And, improving the land is the best way to build family security.

The high yields, possible with modern crops, are a blessing and a responsibility. High yields make money; they also rob the soil of organic matter and plant foods which must be replaced. You can't fool crops any of the time.

Fortunately, nature helps us. Water, sunshine and air provide a big share of the substance of crops. We help nature by adding pounds of fertilizer to the two million tons of topsoil in each acre of cropland.

The soil needs plenty of nitrogen, phosphorus and potash, considerable amounts of sulphur and calcium, and smaller quantities of magnesium, iron and other elements. Soil must also be kept in good tilth to hold water and air and to supply plant foods in forms available to crops. Grass and legume roots supply much organic matter, as do cornstalks, straw and cover crops.

Even with clean harvested crops, tons of crop roots and residues are usually added to the soil. Balanced fertilization, with regular plowdown of crop residues, provides for both profitable farming and a permanent agriculture.

Plenty of nitrogen is needed to break down these raw crop residues into valuable soil humus. And farm results show that it is most practical to turn back some of this organic matter every year, or in every crop rotation, to maintain good soil condition and high yields.

It pays to make it easy for crops to get all the plant foods they need. A 100-bushel corn crop needs about 160 pounds of nitrogen for vigorous growth, plus plenty of phosphorus for early rooting and sure ripening, and plenty of potash for sturdy stalks and heavy ears.

Test your soil and treat it well. Use enough fertilizer to grow the big yields you want. Every acre will produce more food for the nation, and more income for your family. For the land's sake and for your family's sake, fertilize!

Nitrogen Division, Allied Chemical, is America's leading producer of nitrogen, the *growth* element in fertilizers. ARCADIAN® Nitrogen is produced in a complete line of liquid and dry nitrogen products, for use in manufacturing mixed fertilizers, and for direct application to the soil.

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how to take that picture

Photography is a fascinating hobby, but better pictures don't just happen. These pointers should improve your shooting.

Don't be afraid to try anything. Unusual shots like this may result.

Keep your photos natural. Look for ordinary scenes and plain people.

With experience comes an eye for design such as this S composition.

BACK in the early days—to get your picture taken—you started by rubbing white chalk on your face. Then you sat with your head in a clamp—making like a wooden Indian for maybe two minutes while the photographer uncapped his lens and let the picture soak into a silvered metal plate.

What a difference today! Films of every speed you could ask—some for every-day shooting, some so fast you are warned against using them in daylight! Films in both black-and-white and color. Handy small cameras with fast lenses and fast shutters—some even with built-in rangefinders and exposure meters for extra convenience. Flash bulbs the size of peanuts. Quick-operating flash units that hold a half-dozen bulbs, allow you to make a picture-story with half a dozen snapshots in quick succession!

Picture-taking has long been a national hobby. More than 30 million such cameras are in aetive use in the United States. But it's only in recent years that the teen-age photographers have begun to win recognition. Now, magazines for photo-hobbyists are running special teen-age columns—hundreds of high schools have student camera clubs—school yearbook editors eagerly seek pictures of student activities made by student photographers—and every year there are picture contests for teen-students, with prizes totaling as much as $10,000.

What are some of the fresh approaches that these bright youngsters are bringing into picture-taking? Here are some of them:

Try anything. Don't be afraid of the new angle, the unusual point of view. Look up, look down. Stand at the base of a tall building and angle your camera upward. Sit in the gallery at a sports event, and angle your camera down. Don't think that if your camera has an "eye-level" viewfinder you must stand up your full height for every shot. "Eye-level" is wherever your eye happens to be. If a worm's-eye view of a subject is the most interesting, lie down on the grass (or the floor) to shoot it. If a bird's-eye view is best, climb up on a chair, or a stepladder, or a roof. Be new and different—don't take the pictures everybody took *last year*. Pictures are square—but you needn't be square.

Take a sharp

LOOK

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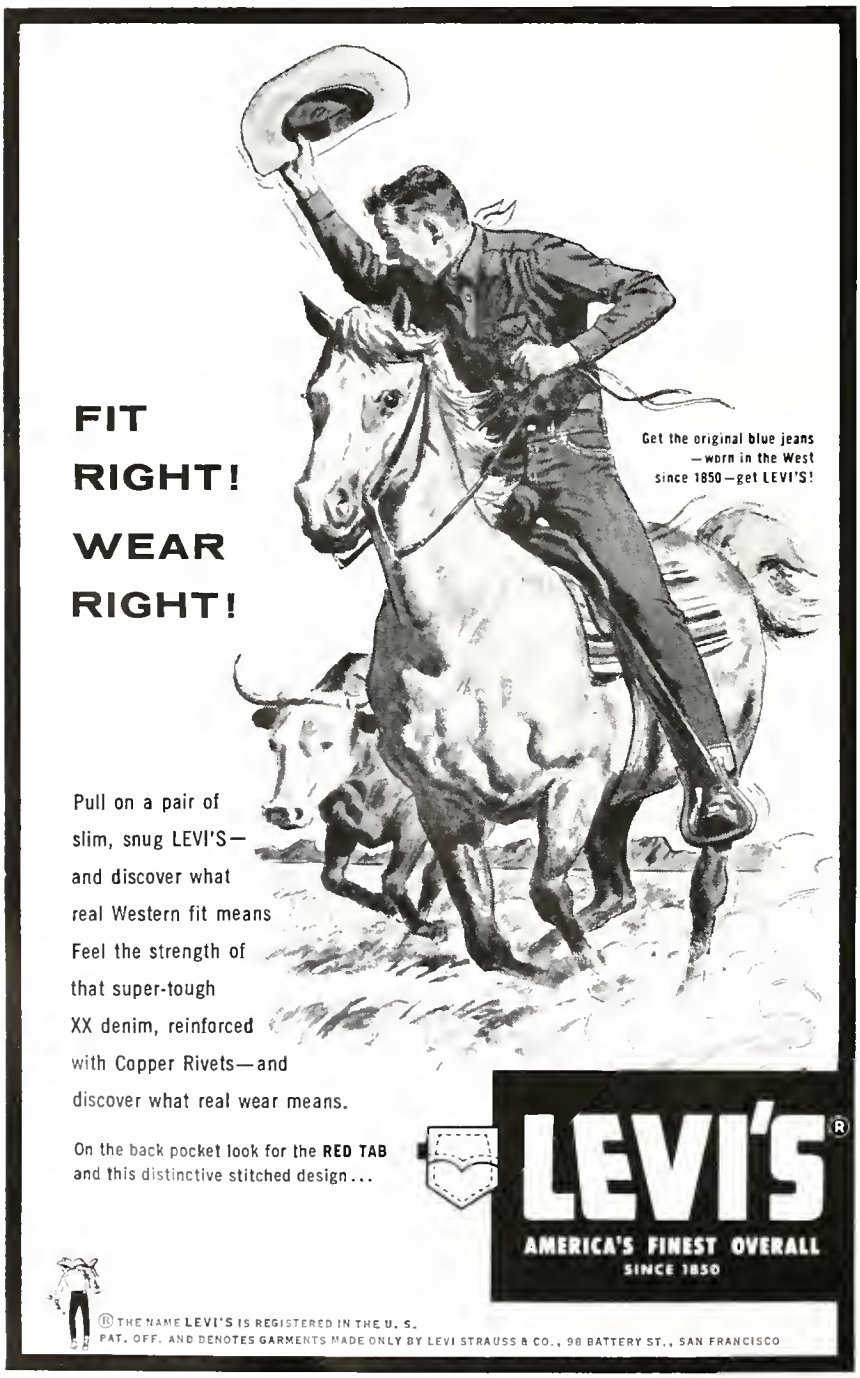
Keep it simple. Grandmother in the Victorian era may have been all aflutter over clutter, but a good picture can't cope with a lot of junk. Go for simple backgrounds, simple arrangements. Don't line up your subject against a background that's full of hash—bright spots, dark spots, objects that don't have anything to do with the picture. This is the modern era—clean lines, interesting textures, broad surfaces, no dust. A smooth lawn, a brick or concrete wall, the broad sweep of open sky—these are the backgrounds that fit into modern pictures. Limit your material—move closer if you have to, to cut out things that don't belong—and make everything in the picture *count*.

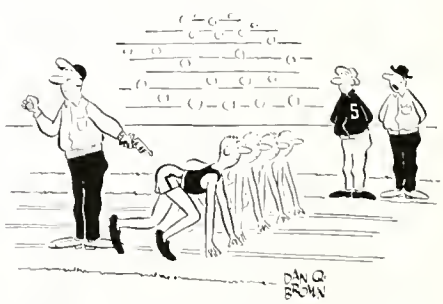
Keep it natural. Who wants "posey" pictures? Have people in a natural setting—doing something that's natural to them—not looking at the camera, because that merely says, "I'm standing still to have my picture taken." Don't think people have to be doing something big and important. It's the little everyday acts and gestures that make good pictures. The small boy laboring over his first pencil pad, learning how to letter C-A-T . . . the boy and girl plucking petals off a daisy . . . someone concentrating on threading a needle . . . someone hanging out laundry on a breezy day . . . these are the unpretentious "bits of life" that make fresh, appealing pictures.

Arrange it nicely. This is the age of clean, modern design. Throw the old rule-book out the window. Forget the two-dollar words like "pictorial composition." Just frame the subject-matter you want within the borders of your viewfinder, the way it pleases your eye. The more pictures you take and look at, the more you'll learn about making a pleasing arrangement within that space. And learn to move your feet—move left or right, higher or lower, closer or farther away. This is how you find the just-right point of view for each picture—whatever the subject may be.

Think stories. A good picture always has something to say. Many situations have a story to tell, that calls for several pictures in sequence. Learn to operate your camera smoothly and rapidly—so you can take pictures in quick sequence, indoors or out, with sun or flash. Equip yourself with a camera and flash unit that handle rapidly and smoothly. And when you pick a subject, think about the story it has to tell—because that's where the good pictures are. Maybe the story is what a small boy or girl does when playing with a new toy. Maybe it's the making of a new dress. Maybe it's a puppy trying to retrieve a ball from a swimming pool.

Above all, **keep your eyes open.** Look for patterns, designs—the curve of white rail fences across a bluegrass pasture, the pattern of surf on a sandy beach, the lacework of a bridge against the sky. Look for color—you can shoot full-color film as easily as black-and-white, and some subjects demand it. Look for interesting lighting—you can have the sun behind a subject, to halo the hair, and fill in the shadow side with a flashbulb. Don't be afraid of "unusual" light situations—experience, an exposure guide, a meter, and flashbulbs will always take care of them. When you get a camera with a fast shutter, load up with fast film, and tackle fast-action subjects—they'll bring you new and exciting pictures. Practice with your camera until it's second nature to use it—and keep it with you as much as possible, because some of the finest picture opportunities come unexpectedly. And keep your outlook fresh—the world is a wonderful place, full of wonderful pictures for the eye that's youthful enough to find them.





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This new OLIVER wins the baling race

It's in the rough fields, on the curving windrows and sharp corners that an Oliver outbales all others in its class.

Oliver's new models—the 60-T twine and 60-W wire—give you exclusive, "pivot-balanced" PTO drive, a short-coupled shaft that permits the rear tractor wheel to be cramped right against the bale case without breaking power. Your new Oliver baler is close on your tractor's heels. You merely stick with the windrow as it snakes around. No need to slow down, or swing way out to pick up a corner.

Here's full-speed baling *all the time*. Here's 10-ton-per-hour capacity in *any* field—hilly, odd-shaped, obstruction-filled. Here's the machine that saves time when it counts the most, that puts more quality into your hay crop by getting it into bales sooner.

A new, leaf-saving pickup packs more nutrients into every bale. A new, positive auger drive handles the heaviest bunches without a stutter. A new knife guide eliminates tails, gives you neat, sliced, easy-to-feed bales. See the new capacity champions in their bright, new colors of clover white and meadow green. The OLIVER Corporation, 400 W. Madison St., Chicago 6, Ill.

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CALF MANNA FED CHAMPIONS MAKE 29 TRIPS TO THE WINNERS CIRCLE AT CHICAGO'S 1957 INTERNATIONAL

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...AND THE BEST 10 HEAD OF EVERY MAJOR BREED

Every Chicago International Livestock Exposition makes it more obvious that Calf Manna is the "feed of champions." For years Calf Manna fed animals have dominated this and other top livestock shows.

The 1957 International was another repeat performance for Calf Manna. The Grand Champion Hereford Bull, Grand Champion Angus Bull, Grand Champion Angus Female, Grand Champion Shorthorn Female, *and the Best 10 Head in every major breed were all Calf Manna fed.* Plus other purple ribbon winners, it meant 29 trips to the "winners circle" for Calf Manna.

Champion sheep accounted for 3 other trips to the "winners circle." Pat Meade's Champion Shorthorn steer, Rowdy, was another Calf Manna fed winner. This steer later became Grand Champion steer at San Antonio.

Give your animals the bloom and finish that catches the judges eye from county fairs to livestock's "world series," the Chicago International. Put them on the feed of champions, Calf Manna. There's a formula to do the job for you. Write today for the 20-page Calf Manna book "Fitting Baby Beef For Show." It can put your livestock in the "winners circle."

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Owners	Breed	Calf Manna Fed Champions
Mole's Hill Farms, Shawn, Conn. and Millerton, N.Y.	Angus	Gr. Champion Bull
McCormick Farms, Medina, Ohio	Hereford	Gr. Champion Bull, Best 10 Head, Jr. Yearling Heifer, Winter Heifer, Best 3 Bulls, Best 2 Bulls
Millarden Farms, Annville, Pa. and Woodbury, Ga.	Angus	Gr. Champion Female
Tolan Farms, Pleasant Plains, Ill.	Angus	Best 10 Head, Jr. and Reserve Gr. Ch. Female, Sr. Bull Calf, Jr. Ch. Bull, Get of Sire, Jr. Get of Sire
Kickapoo Farms, Kenosha, Wisc.	Shorthorn	Gr. Champion Female, Best 10 Head, Summer Yearling Bull, Summer Yearling Female, Pair of Females, Pair of Yearlings, Get of Sire
Roy and Gerald Clodfelter, Greencastle, Ind.	Polled Shorthorn	Best 10 Head, Sr. Champion Bull, Jr. Heifer

10 Calf Manna Champions, owned and showed by Kickapoo Farms, Kenosha, Wisc. These Shorthorns, judged Best 10 Head, were "fed Calf Manna from start to finish."

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By Stan Allen

ONE of the outstanding come-back stories in baseball has been written by Roy Sievers, hard-hitting leftfielder of the Washington Senators.

Having been born and raised in St. Louis, Missouri, a city with two major league baseball teams, it seems only natural that Roy would set his sights on becoming a major league ball player. Like so many youngsters, Roy received his early training with the American Legion team in his home town. He attained his goal when he was signed by the St. Louis Browns of the American League in 1947.

After being farmed out to the St. Louis farm team at Hannibal, Missouri in '47, Roy began to prove that the scouts were right in judging his ability. He hit for a .317 batting average that first season with 34 home runs. After another good season in '48, Roy made the trip back to St. Louis with the Browns after spring training in '49.

Roy began his major league career in a big way that first year, hitting at a .306 clip with 16 homers and was named American League Rookie of the Year. Slumping a bit in 1950, Roy was sent to San Antonio where his bright, young career almost came to an end.

Wide World Photo

Roy Sievers, Washington outfielder.

While trying to make a diving catch of a fly ball, Roy landed on his right shoulder and suffered a dislocation. This finished his playing in '51 and it was doubtful at one time that Roy would play again, but he did come back. Since his throwing arm was not too strong, especially for long throws from the outfield, Roy went back to playing third base where he once played with the American Legion team. Then it happened again—while making a throw to first, Roy reinjured his right arm. Many players would have been finished after the first injury, but not Roy Sievers. His determination to become a major leaguer, along with his stamina, set him out to begin all over again. In an effort to ease the strain on his weak arm, Roy decided to shift positions again, this time to first base. After endless hours of hard work on the practice diamond, Roy began to shape up as a first baseman.

His patience and hard work paid off as he came back in 1953 to hit a .270 clip and also stroked 8 circuit clouts. His fielding average was a very respectful .968 that year with only two errors. After the St. Louis Browns were sold and moved to Baltimore, Maryland in 1953, Roy was traded to the Washington Senators for outfielder Gil Coan.

Bucky Harris, Senator manager at the time, was not wrong in his trading as Roy has been the big gun in the Senator attack since joining the team. While playing in 145 games in '54 Roy hit 24 homers, setting a new Senator home run record. He has been breaking his own home run record every year since then, hitting 25 in 1955; 29 in 1956; and then 42 in 1957 to lead the American League in the home run department. He closed out last season with a very respectful .301 batting average. He has been leading R.B.I. man for the Senators three out of four years. Last year Roy batted in 114 runs which was tops in the American League. In all time Senator slugging records, Roy has already attained fifth place on the list.

After playing mostly at first base that first year with the Senators, Roy has gradually worked his way back to left field. Pete Runnels, Senator shortstop in '54, used to drift back deep on the outfield grass for his throws that first year. His throwing arm has regained much of its old snap so that not many players will try for that extra base on him now.

After leading the American League in home runs and runs batted in last year, Roy was a holdout this season and did not have much time to work into playing shape. Even so, with the first week of the new season just ending Roy played a big part in winning several games. In a game against the Boston Red Sox on April 19th Roy hit his first home run of the year to tie the game which the Senators went on to win. Then on the next afternoon, in the bottom of the 10th inning against this same team, Roy hit one into the left field bleachers to win the game. If this is an indication of future performance, Roy should have a banner season this year. ◆◆◆

The Fourth Trait

Vince suddenly stopped. No one ever ignored Principal Gates' husky voice!

By Howard Olgin

"WHAT a tough break." Vince Carter moaned as he eyed the bulletin board in front of Principal Gates' office. "Why did the Principal have to interview all Boys' State candidates on the same day as the big game against Cliffwood High?"

Vince blinked. Maybe he had made a mistake. He looked again. No! A hopeless glint shot into his sparkling blue eyes. His varsity baseball sweater hung limply on his lanky frame. No! The notice hadn't changed. Principal Gates would meet the five boys who had received the highest votes in the recent Boys' State election at five o'clock that afternoon. The man would then pick one boy to represent Mapleview High this year!

Vince's mind whirled. He had always dreamed of going to Boys' State. He had hoped he would have an opportunity to meet boys from all over the state on the grounds of the university. He had wished he could live in the dorms and attend classes on free government during that last week in June.

Vince knew the best part of the trip would be the elections in which he would participate. A model government would be set up. All the boys would split into different cities and counties. Parties would be formed to elect mayors and state senators just like a real campaign! The top candidates in each party would then be nominated for Governor. One boy would eventually emerge with the top prize of all—Governor of Boys' State!

Vince clenched his fists hard. The big game against Cliffwood was at three o'clock. And he was scheduled to pitch today! Even if the contest did end early, he'd never have time to change into a suit for the interview.

Vince tried to make a decision during the rest of his classes. He was stumped! When the two o'clock bell finally rang, he fairly flew down the long flight of stairs to Coach Williams' office. If he explained the situation to Coach, the older man might advise him what to do.

As he reached Coach's office, Vince saw the door suddenly swing open. He found himself staring face to face with Sam Roberts, the husky catcher of the Mapleview crew. Sam was also a candidate for Boys' State. Vince knew his squat battery mate wanted to represent Mapleview at the big event too!

"Whew," Sam gasped. "I got off the hook."

"What do you mean?" Vince asked curiously.

"I told the old man I had a bad cold," Sam laughed. "Said I couldn't catch today."

"B-But what about the game?" Vince snapped. "That Cliffwood gang is tough. We're going to need you in the line up."

Sam waved his hands aside carelessly. "The game? Who cares about that? There will be plenty of games. But a guy only gets one chance to go to Boys' State."

Vince had to nod his head. That was true. Only boys in their junior year of high school were selected for the trip. Vince thought that was a good idea. Then the fellows could return in their senior year and explain the methods and principles they had learned.

"I'm not going to mess up my chance," Sam boasted. "When Principal Gates looks over the Boys' State hopefuls this afternoon, I'll be right on time!"

Sam paused, eyeing Vince cautiously. "What about you, Vince?" he asked. "Are you going to pitch today?"

I-I don't know yet," Vince confessed. Before he could finish, Sam was gone.

Vince was left alone with his thoughts. He groaned. He had worked very hard during the first three years at Mapleview. He had joined the school newspaper. He had been active on class committees. He played the saxophone in the school band and sang in the choir. He had also made the Credit Roll regularly, although his marks dipped a little during the baseball season. Why should he throw away all his planning and hard work for one game? Coach Williams could get someone else!

It would have been different if Mapleview was a larger school. Then more than one boy could be sent—but no! Principal Gates had been strict on the rules. "Only one boy will represent Mapleview at Boys' State," he had announced. "The boy who best displays the traits of leadership, cooperation, scholastic achievement, and character."

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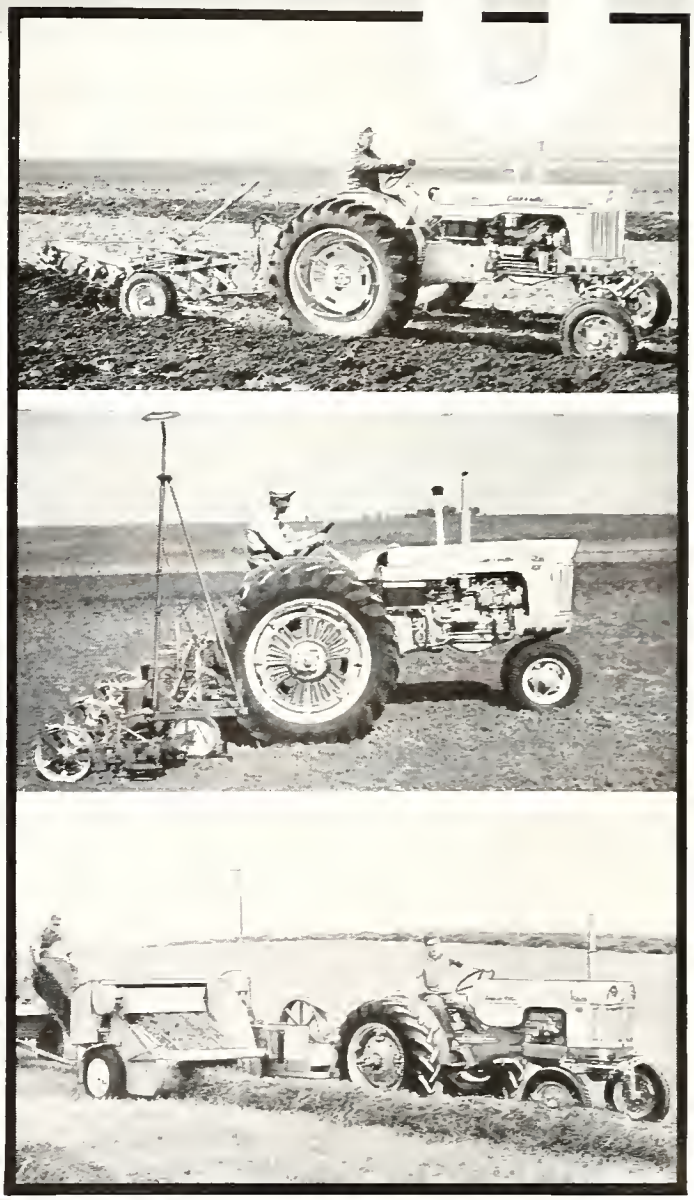

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Vince knew that he and Sam were the chief rivals for the honor. Although Sam had never done much work in school activities, the popular catcher was President of the Student Council. Vince had to admit that Sam had compiled an impressive record. Principal Gates was going to have to pick one of them very soon!

Vince felt his jaw muscles tighten. Why should he give Sam Roberts the advantage? He could say he didn't feel well, too. Then he'd have plenty of time to get dressed and make the interview!

Flinging open Coach's door, Vince blazed into the room. He saw Coach Williams mulling over some papers. The older man looked up. "I hope you're ready to chuck hard today," Coach said. "Sam just told me he didn't feel well. I gave him the day off. Without Sam behind the plate, though, we're going to be much weaker. I'll be counting on your sizzling fast ball to carry us through, Vince."

Vince was caught off guard. He hadn't suspected that Coach would be depending on him. He bit his lower lip hard. What else could he do? The team needed him. He just couldn't back out now.

"Is there anything special you wanted, Vince?"

"Nothing Coach," Vince muttered, stumbling blindly out of the room. "Nothing at all."

Vince swallowed hard as he looked around him. The Cliffwood runners standing on every base didn't make him feel any better. Although he had held the Cliffwood team scoreless for seven innings, their booming bats were coming to life here in the top of the eighth. Bases loaded. Nobody out. Two strikes on the batter!

"Come on, Vince," chirped Carrots Martin from third base.

"Right down the pipe," whopped Sid Davis, Mapleview's crack shortstop.

"Mr. Friblow, I'd like you to meet the doctor who will perform the surgery."

"No batter in there!" chimed in Fatso Graham, Sam's replacement behind the bat. "He's looking for a walk!"

Vince stared in for his sign. Fatso had been doing a fine job this afternoon. But he was no Sam Roberts!

Vince wound up and delivered. His big arm shot down hard, sending the pellet whistling for Fatso's big mitt. Vince saw the bat flash around like a whip. He heard the ball explode in Fatso's glove.

"Strike three!" the umpire roared. The Mapleview fans cheered wildly.

Vince scowled. Sure, he was a big hero all right! The crowd wouldn't cheer if they knew how he had thrown away his big chance. They wouldn't chant his name if they knew how he had given Sam Roberts a free trip to Boys' State!

Vince glanced up. The sun was slowly sinking in the west. Five o'clock was drawing near, he thought bitterly. Sam was probably fixing his tie now. Or maybe he was shining his shoes!

Vince let out his anger on the next Cliffwood batter. Three times he circled his arms over his head. Three times the white pellet danced off his fingertips. Three times the Cliffwood batter swung savagely. The umpire's fog-horn call, "Strike three!" echoed over the diamond.

Vince took a deep breath on the mound. The Mapleview fans howled with approval. Two out! One more to go and he'd be out of this jam! He reared back and fired. The Cliffwood batter just nicked his blazer. The twisting horsehide rose in front of home plate.

An easy chance for Fatso, Vince thought.

He watched the chubby catcher stagger under the pop up. His heart dropped to his stomach as Fatso lunged forward at the last moment. The baseball trickled off the catcher's glove and dropped safely on the field!

Vince groaned as the Cliffwood runner on third streaked across the plate. 1-0, Cliffwood! Fatso had muffed an easy chance. He knew Sam Roberts would have caught the ball in his hip pocket. But Sam Roberts had much more important things to do!

"Forget it, Fatso," Vince said, trying to comfort the upset catcher. "We'll get the next man."

Vince pumped twice on the mound and broke off a sharp-breaking curve. The Cliffwood batter lashed a hard grounder toward third base. Carrots Martin gobbled up the sphere and fired across the diamond, nipping the runner by a step.

"Let's get that run back," Coach Williams urged, as the Mapleview nine trotted into the dugout.

Sid Davis led off the inning with a solid single at left field. When Carrots Martin followed with a looping double down the right field line, the Mapleview fans leaped to their feet. Fatso strode to the plate, swinging

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three bats. The rotund catcher made up for his error by stroking the first pitch past the outstretched glove of the diving Cliffwood shortstop. Base hit! The Mapleview fans cheered happily as Carrots and Sid crossed the plate. 2-1, Mapleview!

Vince felt a little better. At least the day wouldn't be a total loss.

Mapleview still led by one slim run as Vince toed the rubber in the ninth inning.

"Get those Cliffwood batters out!" pleaded the Mapleview hopefuls.

And that's exactly what Vince did! Forcing the first two sluggers to hit easy fly balls, he blazed two straight smokers across the heart of the plate. The Cliffwood batter hardly even saw the third white blur whiz past him. The ball nestled in Fatso's mitt!

"Strike three!" the umpire boomed. "The ball game is over!"

The Mapleview team rushed toward Vince. "Great game!" Coach Williams shouted. "We couldn't have won without you, Vince!"

Vince tried to join in the locker room celebration, but he couldn't. He didn't feel much like cheering. He had thrown away his big chance to spend a week at Boys' State. Maybe—maybe he should have listened to Sam. Sam had all the angles figured out. Sam always had everything figured out!

Vince suddenly felt an arm clamp on his shoulder. "Come on, slowpoke," Carrots urged. "Or don't you want to make that Boys' State interview at Principal Gates' house?"

"H-how did you know about that?" Vince gasped.

"Don't you think sophomores can read bulletin boards too?" Sid chuckled. "We asked Coach Williams to drive you there. He agreed. Let's go!"

"I-I have no suit," Vince stammered. "I can't go like this. I haven't even changed my spikes yet, and. . . ."

"My father always said that clothes don't make the man," Carrots announced, pulling Vince toward the door. "If you do go to Boys' State, they'll have to take you, baseball uniform and all!"

Despite Vince's protests, he was hustled into Coach Williams' car. Coach made the trip in record time. Almost before anyone could sit back and relax, the auto screeched to a stop in front of Principal Gates' huge house.

"Now get in there and do your stuff," Coach ordered, eyeing his watch. "It's only a few minutes after five!"

Vince looked down at his dirty, sweat-stained uniform and the glove he carried in his right hand. He felt like running home. But something held him back. Taking a deep breath, he knocked on Principal Gates' front door.

Mrs. Gates let him in. Vince saw her observe him curiously. He was led into Principal Gates' large den.

Vince gulped. He spotted the eyes of the other neatly dressed candidates glued on him. He shifted nervously from one foot to the other.

"Well, look what the wind blew in!" Sam Roberts laughed.

Several other boys chuckled at the remark. Vince felt his face turning a deep crimson. Why had he come here anyway? He was only making a fool of himself. Whirling around, Vince strode angrily toward the door.

"Wait, Vince!" He suddenly stopped dead in his tracks. No one ever ignored Principal Gates' husky tones.

The older man walked slowly toward him. Vince stiffened. He'd probably receive a long lecture on proper dressing for such occasions. Sam would just love that!

Suddenly, Principal Gates stuck out his hand. "That was a great game you pitched today," he praised.

Vince stared. "You—you were in the stands today?" he managed to stutter.

"Wouldn't have missed it for the world," the principal smiled. "By the way, Sam, I didn't see you behind the plate."

Sam was caught off guard. "Well, I—that is. . . ."

"Never mind," Principal Gates interrupted. "I believe I've found the boy who will represent Mapleview at Boys' State this year."

Vince hardly dared to breathe as the older man continued.

"We choose our candidates on the basis of their accomplishments in four departments," Principal Gates said slowly. "Leadership, cooperation, scholastic record, and character. Sam has a slight edge in the first three spots."

Vince swallowed hard. He spotted Sam beaming happily.

"I consider the fourth department, character, to be the most important," the principal continued. "I deliberately scheduled the interview at this time. You might say it was a test of that fourth trait. Vince, you had the character to stick with the team when you were needed. That loyalty is going to make you very popular at Boys' State this year! Why, I wouldn't be surprised if you were elected Governor of Boys' State!"

Vince was stunned. "Y-yes, sir!" he finally shouted. The smell of his dirty, sweaty uniform was no longer a source of embarrassment to him as he raced toward home with the good news.

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Do you know your POISONOUS snakes?

By Jewell Casey

AS AN OUTDOORSMAN, it is wise to be able to recognize all the venomous snakes of the nation. This, however, is not the big task you might think. There are only four kinds of poisonous snakes: Rattlesnakes, moccasins, copperheads, and coral.

Doubtless there are more odd beliefs about snakes than anything else in nature. Learning the true facts may someday save your life.

The rattlesnake, moccasin, and copperhead are known as pit vipers. The poison comes from bags at the top of their heads down through hypodermic-like fangs into the flesh of a victim. Extraction of fangs renders a snake harmless only a few weeks—until new fangs replace the ones extracted.

The size of a snake does not determine amount of venom that may be emitted. It may have recently used some of its venom on another victim. At close range you can easily identify these reptiles by the eliptical pupil in the eye, instead of a round eye pupil as found in non-poisonous snakes.

Rattlesnakes, of which there are 14 species, are North America's largest and most widely distributed poisonous reptiles. It's easiest recognized because of the rattles at the end of the tails.

Varying considerably in size and color markings, one or more forms occur in every state in the Union with the possible exception of Maine, Rhode Island, and Delaware. The largest is the diamond-back found in the Rio Grande Valley of Texas. The smallest is the horned rattler in Arizona and New Mexico.

Rattlesnakes are often found in rocks and hills, but they are also at home in deep woods, open prairies, caverns, swamps, mountains, and have been seen swimming in rivers, lakes and the ocean.

The Copperhead, least poisonous of America's four lethal snakes, has a wide range. Its bite is exceedingly painful, producing much swelling, but seldom is fatal. Also known as highland moccasin, this snake has generally reddish brown or copperish color tones, and hour-glass shaped crossbands, wide at the sides and narrow at the middle of the back. As the name implies, the small head, quite distinct from the neck, is copper-colored.

Favorite haunts of the copperhead are brush piles, old stumps and logs, and wooded areas. Because it strikes without warning, the copperhead has long been the symbol of treachery. It is extremely shy and will retreat if given a chance. Inasmuch as snakes usually travel in pairs, it is well to look around carefully after having killed one snake, for most likely another is nearby.

The Cottonmouth Water Moccasin is uniform in color of dull olive green or muddy brown. Some have distinct cross-bands which are light-edged, others are so dark the markings can scarcely be seen. All become duller in color with age. Baby moccasins look very much like copperheads with a tail-tip of bright sulphur yellow, which soon vanishes.

A freshly shed adult moccasin looks entirely different from one that is about to shed. However, you can identify this snake by its heavy body, very rough skin, blunt tail, abdomen of a yellowish tone marked by blobs of a darker color. The evil-looking, squared-off head, is much wider than the neck, and shield-like scales projecting over the eyes give it a sinister, scowling look.

It is also identified by its behavior of opening its mouth widely when anyone approaches exposing the white inner lining giving it the common name of "cottonmouth." If annoyed, it may thrash its tail and more often will retreat if it can but at times will welcome a fight! Although looking similar to many harmless water snakes, it is the third deadliest of our poisonous snakes. Don't let its clumsy appearance fool you—it can strike with lightning-like rapidity.

Especially abundant in the south in swamps and lowlands, the true moccasin is not found in the north. However, many non-poisonous water snakes are frequently called moccasins.

The Coral Snake is usually only about

A cottonmouth water moccasin. It bites equally as well under water as on land.

Diamondback rattler, largest of our poisonous snakes, may reach eight feet.

A copperhead. It is most common, bites more people, but fatalities are fewer.

20 inches in length, short-fanged, and brilliantly colored. It is among the world's deadliest serpents. Unlike other snakes, the coral moves uneasily about, as if to fool the victim. Then with surprising rapidity it strikes, savagely chewing until it has injected venom in several places. The poison acts much more rapidly than that of other snakes, causing paralysis of the nervous system. Treatment used in treating other snake bites is not effective for the bite of the coral, and a person bit should be taken immediately to a doctor.

While resembling the scarlet king snake, there are outstanding differences. Colored bands of red, yellow, and black completely encircle the body of the coral, whereas, the under skin of the harmless king is white. The coral has a black, blunt snout, whereas the king's snout is red and pointed.

It is believed the first coral snakes were brought to this country in stalks of bananas from Cuba, but they are now rather widely distributed. They burrow beneath loose soil, decayed stumps, and bark in search of food and come out mostly at night.

The King snake should always be protected, instead of destroyed, because it not only feeds on rodent pests, but is a killer of rattlesnakes, copperheads, and moccasins.

Don't let the fear of poisonous snakes ruin your outdoor enjoyment, but do *look* where you step, sit, put your hands, or lie. Remember that most snakes in their natural environment are not easy to see. When in snake infested country, take with you a snake-bite kit. And don't get careless and pick up non-poisonous ones. Many snakes will bite and wounds from such bites frequently become infected.

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3. Your fish may be caught in the waters of the United States or its possessions, or in the waters of Canada or Mexico. You must comply with the fishing laws of the place where you catch your entry.
4. You must catch the fish yourself unassisted, but it can be caught with any kind of rod, reel, and line and on any kind of lure or bait. (Trotline not accepted.)
5. You must submit a close-up side view photograph of your entry if it is a smallmouth bass, pickerel, or walleye. For all others, a photo is not required but we would like to have one.
6. Each contestant will be eligible to win one prize only (except in the case of the grand prize), though he may submit as many entries as desired. In the event someone submits more than one entry, the top place entry will be considered.
7. In case of ties, the one with the earliest postmark will be declared the winner. Judges are the staff of *The National FUTURE FARMER*, and decisions of the judges will be final. Entries cannot be ackowledged or returned. Winners will be announced in the October-November issue of *The National FUTURE FARMER*.

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1. If entering Class 1 or 2, fill in this part:

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   Weight of fish ..... lbs. ..... ozs.; Number of fish caught .....

2. Where caught ..... Date caught .....

   Caught in fresh water ..... ; Salt water .....

3. Caught with: Rod & Reel ..... ; Spinning Rod ..... ; Fly Rod ..... ; Other .....

4. Caught by: (Your name) ..... Age .....

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Your ag teacher or parent must affirm your entry by signing it. They do not have to see you catch the fish, but must see the fish. They must certify the kind, weight, and length of your fish; or in the case of the pan fish classes, must certify the number or weight of your catch.

Mail entry to Fishing Contest, *The National FUTURE FARMER*, Box 29, Alexandria, Virginia.

Those Terrible Termites

They sabotage the works of man while living a highly organized community life which includes soldiers, workers, and royalty.

By Frank L. Remington

RECENTLY a truck rumbled into a Los Angeles gas station and rolled up to the pumps located under a portico. Suddenly, the station's wooden columns melted to the ground, the roof collapsed, and the whole structure was literally reduced to shambles.

Those insidious "borers from within" —termites—had been at work, honeycombing the inside of the beams until the building became a paper-thin skeleton. Invariably these wood-eating insects stop feasting just before a beam has been weakened enough to crash and betray them. In this case, however, the vibrations created by the truck triggered the crumbling of the enfeebled building.

Harmless as they appear, the termites are one of the most destructive forces on this planet. Ranging in the same general sizes as ants, they silently and invisibly sabotage the works and crops of man. Their powerful jaws chomp at woodwork, beams, pier pilings, telephone poles, and flooring, as well as clocks, pianos, boats, shoes, baseball bats, and railroad cars. In their wake, houses crumble away, furniture disintegrates, and clothing is reduced to dust. It is estimated that in the United States alone termites cause an annual $100 million worth of destruction.

In general, these blind, quarter-of-an-inch long, soft-bodied creatures lead a highly-organized community life. The caste system is a definite reality in the termite scheme of things. Each colony is composed of three adult groups: the soldiers, the workers, and the royalty, each group having its own specialized duties. To round out the population, there are the young, or nymphs, which may develop into any of the three adult groups.

The soldiers play a purely protective role in this society. One type has pincer-like jaws, or mandibles, with which to crush the enemy. Another species is equipped with an effective weapon in the form of a sticky fluid which it carries in a gland in its head. The soldier ejects the fluid through a snout-like prolongation. When ejected, this material forms a sticky semi-liquid, acid substance which covers attacking ants, or other enemies, and renders them helpless. Still other termites have spurs on their thorax as supplementary armament.

When a soldier termite senses danger, possibly by noticing a strange odor, it thumps its head on the floor—a seemingly crude method for sending an SOS. Yet, this system gets results, for other soldiers rush out to meet the danger. Often, the soldiers plug holes in the walls of their colony with their heads. This forms an almost impenetrable barrier.

The industrious termite workers perform all of the community's labor. They gather the food and feed it to the queen and to other termites. Even the soldiers must be fed because their huge jaws, so useful for defense, are of no help in providing food. Most of the damage caused by termites is performed by the workers with their saw-toothed jaws as they chew wood. The little creatures thrive on the cellulose in the wood.

In their food-providing duties, the workers care for their domesticated insects, which are milked for their secretions, just as we keep cows for milking. These domesticated insects are beetles and flies, and over 500 species have been identified in various termite colonies. Another source of food for termites is their fungus gardens. The workers tend these gardens, cultivate them, harvest them, and distribute the crops.

In addition to their "breadwinning" duties, the workers must care for the young and enlarge and extend the nest. Termites make their nests either in subterranean chambers in the soil, in wood, or in elaborate nest mounds. In the latter, the mounds sometimes rise above the ground and stretch for many yards under the soil by means of subterranean passages. Frequently they link up with other colonies to form cities, kingdoms, and even empires. Above the ground, the mounds are frequently 25 feet high and 40 feet wide at the base.

The picture below shows what termites have done to the baseboard of a room. They are a highly organized insect; even grow crops and keep "cows" for milk.

When termites build their nests, the materials they use are tiny grains of dirt or wood which they cement in with their own secretions. They start to build without benefit of any blueprint or design and at the beginning their structures resemble a hodgepodge. Different groups of workers build in different areas, but as they progress they start to build toward each other. When completed, the nests are symmetrical, sturdy, and even air-conditioned.

Most of the time termites remain underground in the dark. However, you may see them flying about soon after the first rain in the spring. These flights are composed of members of the third caste—the royalty, seeking to establish communities of their own. In order to accomplish this flight, nature endows them with a pair of temporary loosely-attached wings. These wings are used for one flight only. When the termites land, the wings break off neatly along a crack at the base.

Only a few pairs of the royalty succeed in starting their own colonies. The successful ones become the king and queen, and they usually remain the only royalty in the nest until they die. During her lifetime, the queen sometimes produces as many as 8,000 eggs a day.

Man himself, of course, must shoulder the blame for the attacks of these tiny creatures on his home and works. When he began clearing the forests, he upset the balance of nature. In so doing, he deprived the termite of its natural habitat. Consequently, the little insects began invading the structures of their arch-enemies. Actually, termites can secure their cellulose from both living and dead timber and serve a useful purpose in consuming dead and fallen trees.

If you see termites in or near your home, call a reliable termite control concern at once to have a thorough check. Such inspections are usually free and may save money by preventing expensive damage, if your home is infested.

The efficient and insidious little borers are at least holding their own against assaults by state and federal entomologists and thousands of professional exterminators. Man still has a difficult task ahead before he ultimately learns to keep the terrible termite under control. ◆◆◆

"Presto!—The egg has vanished into thin--ulp!"

WHAT BASEBALL SCOUTS LOOK FOR

By Raymond Schuessler

THE SEARCH for good ballplayers is keener than ever and young ballplayers today are getting a closer scrutiny than they ever did by the major league bird dogs.

Tryout camps and baseball clinics are being held in every section of the country. "Most of the youngsters who come to these camps are green," says Ed Katalinas, Detroit's chief scout. "They must be taught from the ground up and we are prepared to teach them. The big leagues cannot continue to survive unless we continue to develop new players. There is a greater opportunity than ever for youngsters who want to try baseball as a career."

Scouting in the high school, semi-pro, and college ranks for baseball talent is a highly competitive business. There are 227 full-time scouts on the staffs of major league clubs. In addition there are countless part-time and volunteer scouts. This dragnet assures worthy players in even the most obscure hamlets an opportunity for baseball careers.

"What we call 'blind scouting' is a thing of the past, however," says Fresco Thompson, chief of the Los Angeles Dodgers and Montreal bird dogs. "The boys that the scouts look at these days are all recommended. Tips come from subscouts, from coaches, relatives, friends, newspapermen, strangers, and often from the boys themselves."

Scouts have learned of prospects—eight out of nine are pitchers—while getting a haircut, sipping a drink, and hundreds of leads come through the mail from unknown sources. All tips are tracked down. One in a hundred will pan out, but that one might make all the disappointments worth while.

Scouting has changed a lot. Years ago the manager would send his scout, usually a former big league ballplayer, on a scouting trek with the advice, "Take a bat along with you, and if you can hit any of the pitchers, don't sign them."

There was a time, too, when a scout wouldn't look at a boy wearing glasses, but glasses are no longer considered a handicap. In the rookie camp at Windsor last year, nine of the boys wore glasses.

What do scouts look for in young ballplayers? Tom Greenwade, Yankee scout who unearthed the greatest diamond lode of the decade in Mickey Mantle, says:

"First thing I want in a shortstop are quick reflexes—can he move to his right or left, and does he have quick hands and a strong arm? A good shortstop can play anywhere in the infield.

"But even if he is slow afoot he's got a chance. Boudreau wasn't fast, but he got the jump on the ball and caught every ball right in front of him with two hands. The only place where real speed counts is in the outfield. We don't like too many balls dropping in out there. If an outfielder doesn't have speed and a good arm, he'd better be able to hit the stuffin' out of the ball."

Most scouts like to see catchers who can hit and throw. They don't have to be fast. If they are, all the better. But they have got to have a gun.

"In pitchers," says Greenwade, "I look for the kid who throws hard and is pretty good sized, say six feet one and about 185. I'd probably pass up the soft throwers figuring I wouldn't be able to take a chance on their cuteness getting them by in the majors."

George Selkirk, Kansas City scout, agrees: "If a pitcher can't throw hard the odds are against him. He could make the majors but he will never be really great. I don't care how good your curve or change-up is, there will always come a time when you've got to throw that ball down the pipe and it better have something on it."

"In judging a rookie's batting ability," says Selkirk, "I'm careful to notice whether he's timid at the plate. It's a danger sign and for some reason most of them never get over it. A prospect should have a good natural swing. That's one thing you can't teach him. We don't care how a player stands at the plate—closed, opened, or crouched. But he's got to have that smooth swing."

Selkirk believes there are other essentials just as important, if not more so. The former Yankee outfielder remembers Tommy Henrich who wasn't fast, didn't have a great arm, and yet, through his own perseverance, made himself a star. He cites Gene Woodling as another, and Phil Rizzuto, who compensated for his poor throwing arm by getting the ball away fast and becoming a great bunter, and base hitter.

Therefore, the scouts want to know something about the habits of the youngsters they are checking on. Whether he is what the trade calls a "bear-down" guy. If he is and has only one of the three essentials, he is worth considering.

The Giants scout Dutch Reuther agrees: "An important attribute is his disposition. What kind of a kid is he? Can he take bad breaks in stride? Will he be able to relax so that he does not freeze up in the clutch? Can he take a beating without losing his temper or dish out one without being mean?

"His scholastic standing is important, too. We want smart players in baseball today and a well educated one should have an edge on one who is not. Normally, he will think better and faster. He will not be throwing to the wrong bases, will remember opposing players' tricks and stunts.

"I urge kids to stay in school as long as they can, complete college if they can, no matter how good they are at baseball. In the end they will be better ballplayers and get much more out of life."

These qualifications seem simple, but scouts swear that you must look at an awful lot of boys to find all these abilities in one player.

"I'll tell you something," says Dutch Reuther, confidingly. "All the physical requirements are important, but they are not enough sometimes. I'd sooner negotiate with a boy who had half the physical equipment but who had the burning desire and determination to play baseball. There is no substitute for desire; out of it comes courage and guts, if it burns strongly enough.

"It's not easy to discover a ballplayer as such. You can find a kid with the guts to stand up against a wild pitcher under the dim lights of the minors, and then find he hasn't the heart to serve his apprenticeship in the low-pay, cheap boarding house leagues.

"You know that one kid has better talent than another, but you can't always see that the less-gifted boy has the determination to succeed and the courage to make the sacrifices necessary to succeed, and the one with good talent won't stay with the game long enough to develop his potential."

If the Yankees have one knack it is the ability of their scouts to find prospects with the heart for the clutch more often than most of their rivals.

To meet some of the physical qualifications here are some of the tests scouts use. For speed, most rookies will be made to run a 60-yard dash against a stop watch. They consider 7.2 seconds for 60 yards a good speed for a major leaguer.

In throwing, outfielders are made to throw from a distance of 260 feet from center field to home plate. The type of throw is then judged average, superior, or average minus. If the throw dribbles in from 260 feet the player is advised to take up dentistry or wallpapering.

Scouts have different ways of learning whether a prospect has talent, but few take the hard way described by Tony Kaufmann, St. Louis Cardinal scout. "I visited a sandlot game where this phenomenon was playing. There aren't any stands and the crowd is lined ten deep on each baseline. The kid gets a home run in the first inning. Good power, I thought. In the eighth inning the boy throws a baserunner from deep center. Good arm. But could he run?

"In the ninth, when the rookie came to bat, I crouched at a spot opposite home plate and with the crack of the bat, took off. As I passed first I jumped and looked over the head of the crowd to see how much the rookie had beaten me to first.

"He was still three or four steps away from first, so I didn't even bother to talk to him."

Do scouts make mistakes? Sure. Some passed up Dom DiMaggio because he wore glasses, others turned down Ted Williams because he was too skinny, and Phil Rizzuto because he was too small.

In short, kids, the only failure is discouragement. ◆◆◆

"We got the fire out—but your hams are all smoked up!"

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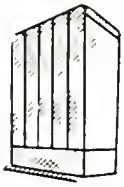

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Agriculture or Athletics?

Monty Stratton, Jr.

Which one should he choose?

AGRICULTURE AND ATHLETICS came easily to young Monty Stratton, Jr., because he was raised to love both! This east Texas farm youth is the son of baseball's great Monty Stratton who amazed the sports world with a fabulous comeback to the diamond.

Sporting fans will always remember Stratton's refusal to let an amputated leg keep him from the pitching mound of America's most popular sport. And moviegoers still talk of Jimmy Stewart's fine portrayal in "The Stratton Story," which depicted this determined Texan's rise to fame as a pitcher for the Chicago White Sox.

The husky, 170-pound, farm-reared Monty, Jr., is just as iron-jawed and determined as his famous father. He's no slouch in the world of sports. However, his sights are set on a career in the field of agriculture. He decided years ago that education was to be his eventual vocation, and laid plans to become a teacher of Vocational Agriculture.

He got a fine start in the fall of 1956 when he enrolled in Texas A&M College at College Station, Texas. After completing a full semester in the college's School of Agricultural Education, Monty enlisted in the United States Air Force in order to fulfill all military obligations before obtaining his degree.

Monty found time in his college schedule to participate in all the intramural sports available and successfully tried out for the Freshman swimming team. Athletics, studies, and responsibilities, connected with being a first-year Cadet in A&M's ROTC Corps, kept him pretty busy.

But none of these chores presented much of a problem to the easy-going Greenville, Texas, high school graduate. He practically majored in agriculture during his high school days and was a three-year letterman in both football and basketball. In addition, he managed to take an active part in most of the school's extracurricular activities and was graduated with a "B" average. "I was sorta' busy in those days," commented Monty.

That was just the beginning! He really was busy with his loaded college schedule. "I wouldn't have had it any other way, though," says the industrious youth. "Studies and sports both have played a big part in keeping me mentally and physically balanced for a long time."

"One of my biggest thrills came when I received the State Farmer Degree at Dallas during the Texas FFA Convention," asserts Monty. "It sorta' capped off my agricultural career before starting college work."

Only the top two percent of a state's FFA members is eligible to receive this award. It's presentation signifies outstanding success in a supervised farming program of vocational agriculture.

Monty laughs off his many accomplishments and activities, insisting that he's "just an average farm boy." He headlined his supervised project program with a fine herd of Hereford cattle, supplementing it with corn and other feed crops. He grew cotton for a cash venture. "That was a real education within itself," declares Monty.

A favorite pastime is talking about his renowned father. A vivid semi-memory recalls the fateful November 28, 1938, when surgeons were forced to amputate the senior Stratton's leg. Of course Monty wasn't old enough to really remember that incident, but he says, "Sometimes it seems as if I can because that happened to be my first birthday."

After the operation, the elder Stratton tried coaching with the Sox, but later answered his great urge to play baseball again. He came home to Texas where he enjoyed the best season of his career while pitching for minor league Sherman, Texas, on an artificial leg.

The younger Stratton likes the outfield best and he played right field position for his high school team. Young Monty isn't a bad hitter either, as evidenced by a .310 average for three years of high school competition.

Strangely enough, he objects to a father-son comparison. "I'm just not in the same class with Dad," Monty says. "But, maybe later," he adds—with something of a champion's gleam in his eye. ◆◆◆

Chickens Wearing Specs?

By Wally E. Schulz

FOLKS DRIVING into the Oscar Schulz farmyard at Elkhorn, Wisconsin, to buy eggs, stare in amazement at the chickens. In fact, they stop to wonder if the night before wasn't too much for these feathered friends. Because there, exercising around the yard, are laying hens wearing spectacles!

Schulz purchased his laying hens from another farmer, Victor Legenski, of Elkhorn, and the hens came along sporting "specs."

"Our hens were afflicted with cannibalism (which is when the hens pick one another until they draw blood, usually from their tailsection or "rumble seat")," says Legenski. "Our local veterinarian advised us to get them some specs. We ordered them through a mail-order catalog by hundred lots. When they arrived, we found they were made of red plastic and pinched into the soft sections of the hens' noses. They went on quickly and simply and were perched before their eyes just like the glasses we wear, except they don't fasten behind the ears."

The specs are very lightweight and several times larger than the chickens' eyes. They are non-transparent and cause the hens to simply twist and cock their heads to odd angles to see around, but they can't see directly ahead of them to pick at one another and draw blood.

The specs can be used over and over again, as they are unbreakable. They are absolutely painless to the chickens. And the glasses work, too, for the hens aren't indulging in cannibalism anymore. And it's impossible to lose 'em so maybe we folks should take the hint and pinch our glasses into our noses to prevent loss!

Some of the glasses come in red plastic and others come in aluminum-type material, so they're right up on the styles in colors. It probably wouldn't be proper for a Rhode Island Red chicken to sport red glasses, 'cause of its red feathers. Therefore, maybe it would be more appropriate to wear yellow, blue, or some other color. Just like folks with red hair shouldn't wear red-rimmed glasses.

"Many folks that drive into our farmyard to purchase eggs don't believe they are glasses and think I'm handing them a line, just because they come from the city," says Schulz. "The glasses are almost the same color as the chickens' combs, so they appear to be part of the bird's natural make-up. But when they make a closer inspection, they all get a hearty laugh out of the unusual 'specs wearers' and repeat, 'well, I'll be darned!' "

Yes, the farmers' poultry and animals are keeping up with the styles on the farm. The cattle are wearing bras, the chickens are wearing glasses, and don't be too surprised if you find the ol' gray mare sporting a cane in the future!

◆◆◆

This layer from the Oscar Schulz Chicken Farm shows off her "specs."

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Chemistry Professor: *"Jones, what does HNO_3 signify?"*

Student: *"Well, ah, er'r—I've got it right on the tip of my tongue, Sir."*

Chemistry Professor: *"Well, you'd better spit it out. It's nitric acid!"*

Henry Laborde
Bordelonville, Louisiana

Randy: *"Did you fill in that blank yet?"*

Andy: *"What blank?"*

Randy: *"The one between your ears."*

Jim Kingwill
Rockford, Michigan

Cannibal King: *"What are we having for lunch today?"*

Chef: *"Two old maids."*

Cannibal King: *"Ugh, leftovers again!"*

Ronald Blessing
Dallas, South Dakota

Man boasting to a friend about being such an expert handy man: *"When anything goes wrong around the house, I just fix it myself."*

Wife, who was sitting close by: *"Yes dear, since you fixed the clock; the cuckoo backs out, scratches his head and asks what time it is."*

Eldon Long
Stark City, Missouri

Passenger: *"Which end of the bus should I get off from?"*

Driver: *"It doesn't matter. The bus stops at both ends."*

Roger Marty
Sterling, Ohio

"I couldn't serve as a juror, Judge. One look at the fellow convinces me he's guilty."

"Sh-h! That's the District Attorney!"

Henry Laborde
Bordelonville, Louisiana

Bride: *"The two best things I cook are meat loaf and apple dumplings."*

Groom: *"Well, which is this?"*

Jim Kingwill
Rockford, Michigan

Landlady: *"A professor formerly occupied this room, Sir. He invented an explosive."*

New Roomer: *"Ah! I suppose those spots on the ceiling are the explosives."*

Landlady: *"No, that's the professor."*

Jimmy Lee
Hamilton, Illinois

Voice (on stage): *"Romeo, Romeo, wherefore art thou, Romeo?"*

Voice (from afar): *"I'm in the balcony—it's cheaper."*

Dan L. Yates
Sigourney, Iowa

Two guys were discussing their car troubles.

"What model is your car?" One asked.

"It isn't a model," replied the other, *"It's a horrible example!"*

Walter J. Peterman
Stillwater, Oklahoma

"I say, you're not still engaged to that Smith girl, are you?"

"No, I'm not."

"Lucky for you! How did you get out of it?"

"I married her."

Richard Tabott
Melrose, Minnesota

A countryman, somewhat fearful, took a ride on a roller coaster. After it was over, he said to the ticket seller: *"I thank you for both of those rides."*

"But you had only one ride," said the ticket seller.

Answered the countryman: *"I count it two—my first and my last."*

Gary Sawyer
McCook, Nebraska

A plane filled with passengers was far up in the sky when the pilot began to laugh hysterically.

Passenger: *"What's the joke?"*

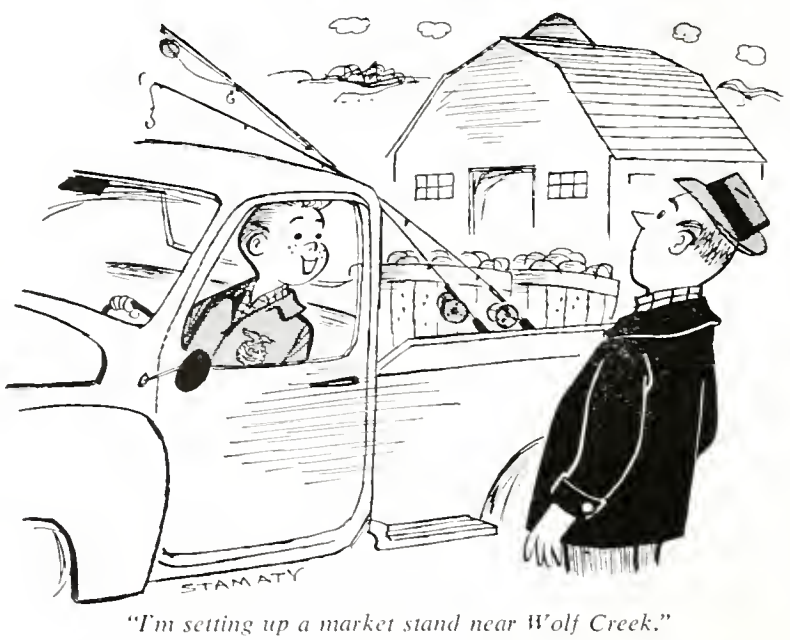
Pilot: *"I'm thinking of what they will say at the asylum when they find out I've escaped."*

Emil S. McCarty
Ringgold, Louisiana

"Captain," reported the perspiring policeman to his superior, *"We've been giving that ventriloquist the third degree for over an hour. So far, a plainclothesman, three patrolman, and a sergeant have confessed to the crime. Shall we go on?"*

Ezro Manning, Jr.
Campton, Kentucky

Charlie, the Green Hand



"I'm setting up a market stand near Wolf Creek."

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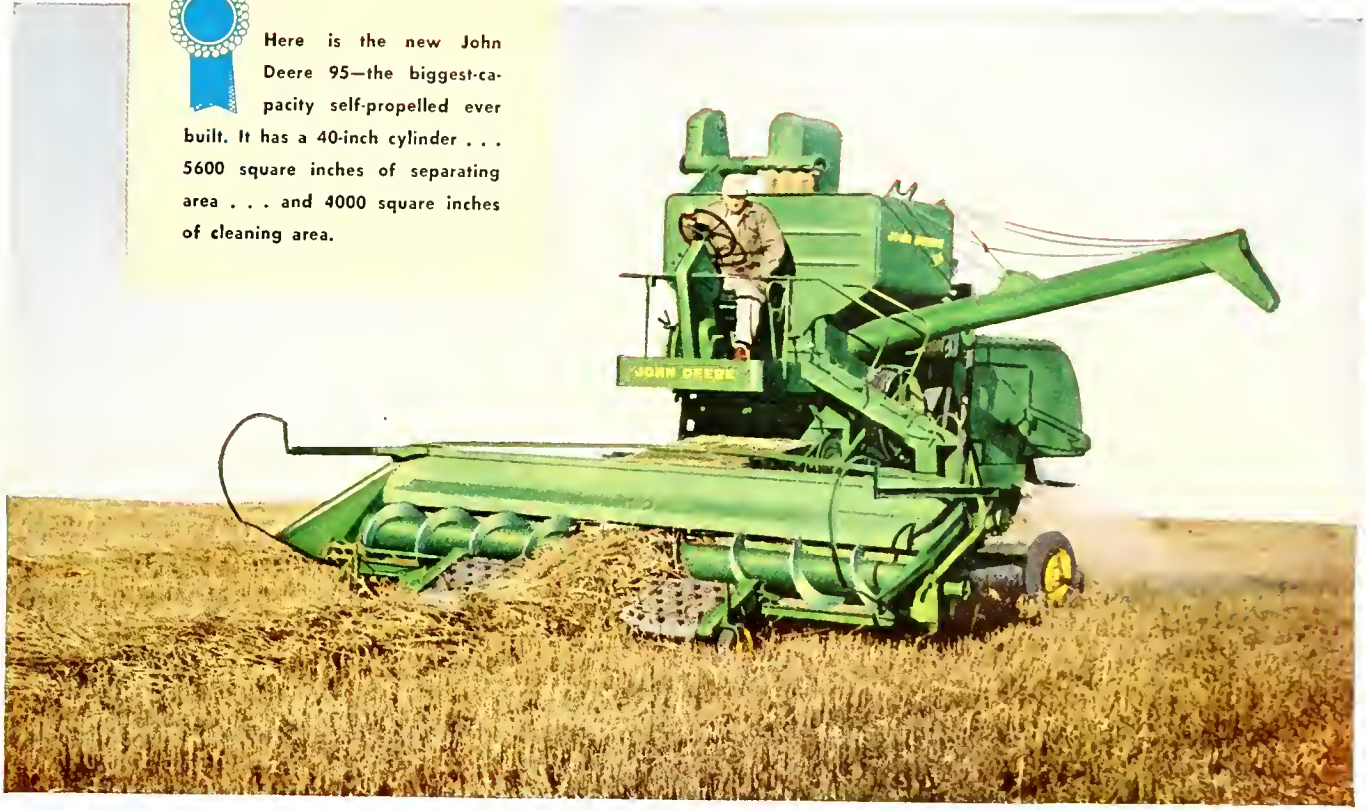

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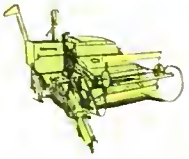
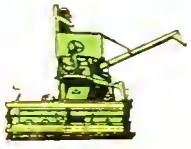


The 7-foot 30 Pull-Type Combine with auger platform.



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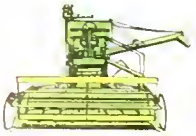

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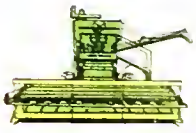

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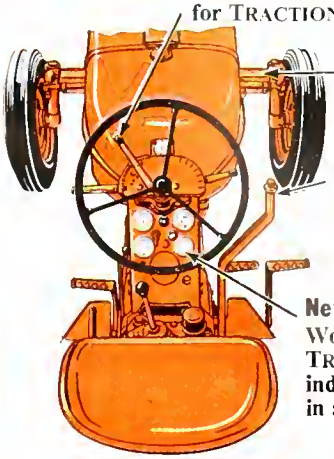
NEW **DYNAMIC D-17** AND **D-14 TRACTORS**

New! CONTROL PANEL



New! Range Selector for TRACTION BOOSTER system

New! Roll-Shift front axle

New! POWER DIRECTOR "The Big Stick" Shift on-the-go

New! Working weight. TRACTION BOOSTER indicator shows it in action

Also—Power-Shift rear wheels and SNAP-COUPLER hitch!

TRACTION BOOSTER, POWER-CRATER and SNAP-COUPLER are Allis-Chalmers trademarks.

Here it is—a new kind of farming power that talks with authority and carries a "Big Stick."

Allis-Chalmers engineering has completely reshaped the farm tractor, with a new Low-Line, High-Crop design. Right off, you know it's what farmers have wanted.

All new . . . the big D-17 and powerful D-14 span tall crops, with wide axle or dual front wheels. Yet there's a completely new low-set stability and riding ease . . . a new feeling of secure comfort.

Pouring out power from their all-new POWER-CRATER engines, they eat up the acres with new big implements.

All this . . . plus more *working weight* with automatic TRACTION BOOSTER system that bears down on the drive wheels, lets the D-17 step out with *five* plows and the D-14 walk off with *three*.

At the efficient "control panel" (left) is a new realm of farming. You shift *on-the-go* in two ranges with exclusive new Power Director . . . the "Big Stick." Eight speeds! Live PTO! The D-17 and D-14 are something to see, at your Allis-Chalmers dealer's first showing.

ALLIS-CHALMERS, FARM EQUIPMENT DIVISION, MILWAUKEE 1, WISCONSIN

ALLIS-CHALMERS

Engineering in Action